

DEPENDABLE USED CARS

Model	Description	Price
1937	Morris "12" Saloon	\$1,700.
1937	Morris "12" Saloon	\$1,800.
1937	Studebaker Coupe	\$2,500.

FAR EAST MOTORS

26 Nathan Road, Kowloon
Tel. 59101.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1881 五拜禮 號六廿月四英港香 FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1940. 日九十月三 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS \$30.00 PER ANNUM

Going on Leave?



We have a comprehensive scheme for trading-in your car.
CONSULT US—
GILMAN'S—the car people

THIS MARRIAGE CAUSED

WHEN THE
FUEHRER
LISTENED

—for 10 Whole Minutes!

"Any agreement with Soviet Russia is worthless."
"Russia is a barbarous creature. She should never have been allowed into Europe."

WHO used those words? Hitler, talking in 1938 to Sir Neville Henderson, Britain's Ambassador to Germany.

And in 1939 Hitler concluded a pact with Russia!

Sir Neville's description of that interview with Hitler—an interview during which, he remarks, the Fuehrer actually listened to him for ten whole minutes—is in today's "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE great story of Henderson's two years in Berlin, which the "Hongkong Telegraph" is publishing EXCLUSIVELY as a serial, now gains in pace and excitement.

Long instalments will continue to appear daily.

To-morrow's will contain amazing revelations of what went on behind the scenes in Berlin when the Nazis invaded Austria.

Its most striking passage describes a reception given by Goering to 1,000 guests on the very night when German troops were crossing the Austrian frontier.

The tension of the guests, already high for everybody knew how critical the situation was—became almost painful when Goering was seen penning a hasty note to Sir Neville Henderson.

SIR NEVILLE WILL TELL YOU WHAT WAS IN THE NOTE, AND ABOUT HIS STORMY INTERVIEW WITH GOERING AFTERWARDS.

ON Monday, another act in the drama will open.

Sir Neville will then begin his disclosures about the next great Nazi aggression—the rape of Czechoslovakia.

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—On the Stock Exchange to-day, industrial shares recovered after yesterday's hesitation while gold-mining securities reacted partially.

Gold-mining shares advanced early but failed to hold all the gains.

More investment and inquiry in Indian Government issues are reported.

Wall Street was steady.

A HITLER BRAINSTORM

By Sir Neville
Henderson

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE BATTLE OF NARVIK

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The Admiralty has issued an official description of the second battle at Narvik.

It says that the weather was misty with low clouds and drizzle when at noon on April 13, a British naval force steamed up the head of the West Fjord towards Ofot Fjord and Narvik.

The force consisted of the destroyers Icarus, Hero, Foxhound, Kimberley and Forester; the Tribal class destroyers, Bedouin, Punjabi, Eskimo and Cosack; and the battleship Warspite commanded by Vice-Admiral Whitworth.

Navigation Feat
To take such a large ship through the long narrow approach to Narvik was a feat of navigation attended by great risks because it was known that German destroyers lurked in the fjords and it was not known that traps had been laid, though air reconnaissance and the accompanying destroyers reduced the dangers.

A German destroyer appeared out of the mist at 12.26 p.m. Four British destroyers opened fire but the enemy turned away and disappeared.

At 12.45 p.m. another German destroyer appeared followed shortly by others.

Murderous Fire
The first German destroyer made obstinate resistance, but was subjected to a murderous fire from the Icarus and three of the Tribal destroyers. In eight minutes she was ablaze forward, amidships and aft, but one gun kept firing until it was silenced by the Warspite.

More enemy destroyers appeared until six were zigzagging ahead of the British forces and a veritable dogfight ensued with all ships firing rapidly and making large alterations in course in order to dodge salvoes and to keep guns bearing.

Many German salvoes fell close to the British ships at this period, but owing to skilful manoeuvring, no ship was hit.

A Heinkel was seen but it kept well out of range.

PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

BIG BATTLE CONTINUES IN NORWAY

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 25 (REUTER).—HEAVY FIRING WAS CONTINUING LATE LAST NIGHT IN THE STEINKJER AREA BETWEEN ADVANCED BRITISH UNITS AND HEAVILY ARMED GERMAN TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND ARMoured CARS, ACCORDING TO THE "AFTON BLADET."

The paper adds that the Germans were supported by the guns of a light cruiser and two destroyers, which penetrated the innermost part of Trondheim Fjord.

A War Office communique issued to-day states that no further fighting is taking place north of Trondheim. The enemy now appears to be digging in just north of Steinkjaer.

In the south, increased enemy pressure has necessitated the withdrawal of the Allied forces from positions which they previously held near Lillehammer.

There is nothing to report of activities in the Narvik area.

ALLIED WITHDRAWAL

LONDON, Apr. 25 (UP).—The War Office announces that the Allies have withdrawn near Lillehammer.

The communique says, "There has been no further fighting in the area north of Trondheim, where the enemy now appears to be digging in just north of Steinkjaer."

"In the south, increased enemy pressure necessitated the withdrawal of the Allied forces from the positions previously held near Lillehammer."

"There is nothing to report in the Narvik area."

The Air Ministry officially denies German High Command allegations that Britain has opened unrestricted air warfare.

The attack on Sylt was directed at the Westernland aerodrome. R.A.F. machines did not attack Heide and the communique recalls the civilian casualties in the Orkneys.

Meanwhile, authoritative sources say the British and Germans are engaged in a fierce battle in the Mier area, 50 miles north of Trondheim.

The Germans are digging in at Steinkjaer and the British near Mier, about 35 miles south of Namsos.

The British are in the area of Ofot, about 25 miles southeast of Dombas. Fresh Norwegian troops at Narvik are gradually closing in on difficult positions.

Steinkjaer Bombardment

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—According to reports from a Swedish correspondent, Steinkjaer was heavily bombarded up to late on Wednesday night.

The Germans here were supported by tanks and armoured cars as well as three warships, which are now bottled up in Trondheim Fjord by the British Navy.

At Narvik the Germans are said to have fallen into a similar trap as that which caught the Russians in Finland.

The Norwegians fell back for 10 miles and the Nazi detachments followed them.

The Norwegians then surrounded them and sniped at them.

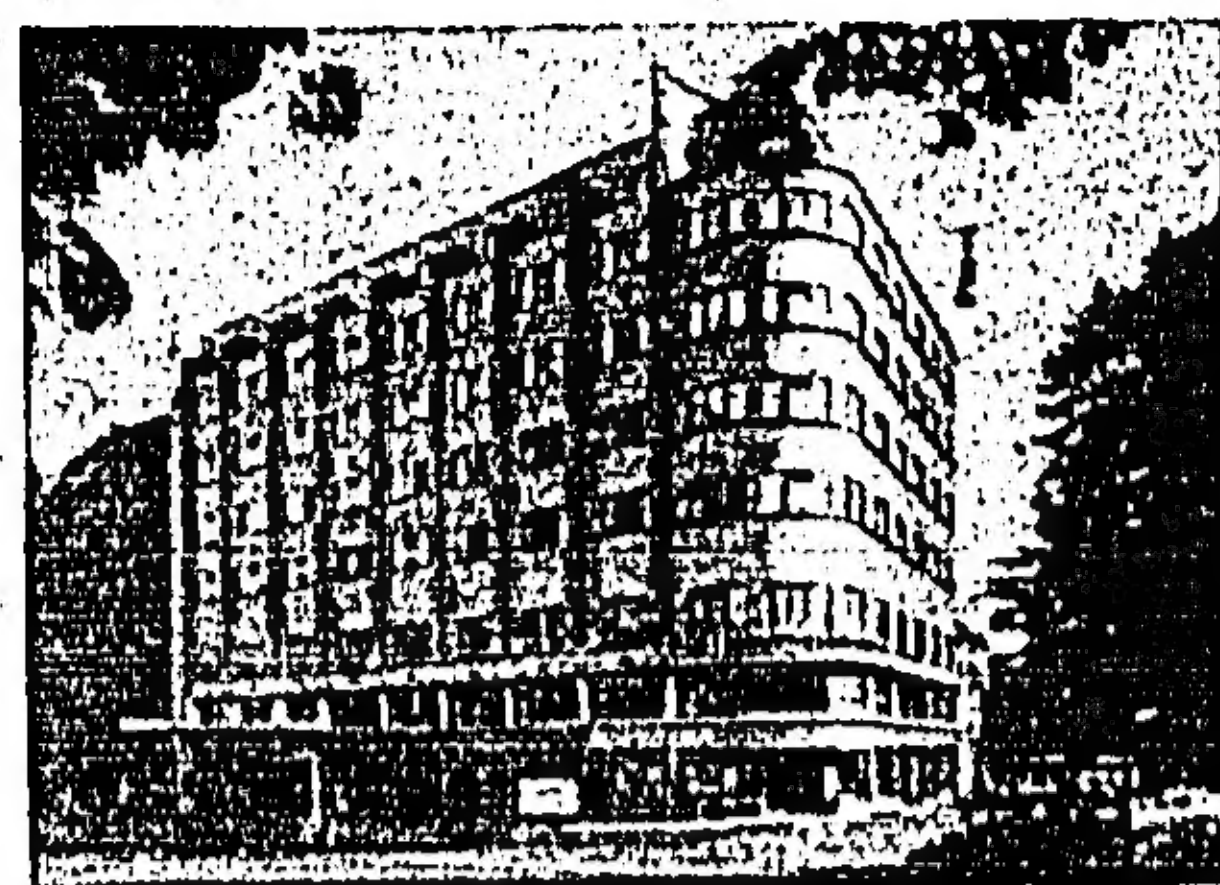
After holding out for six days the Germans surrendered after 150 had been picked off.

By this manoeuvre the Norwegians reduced the Nazi force at Narvik to 2,000.

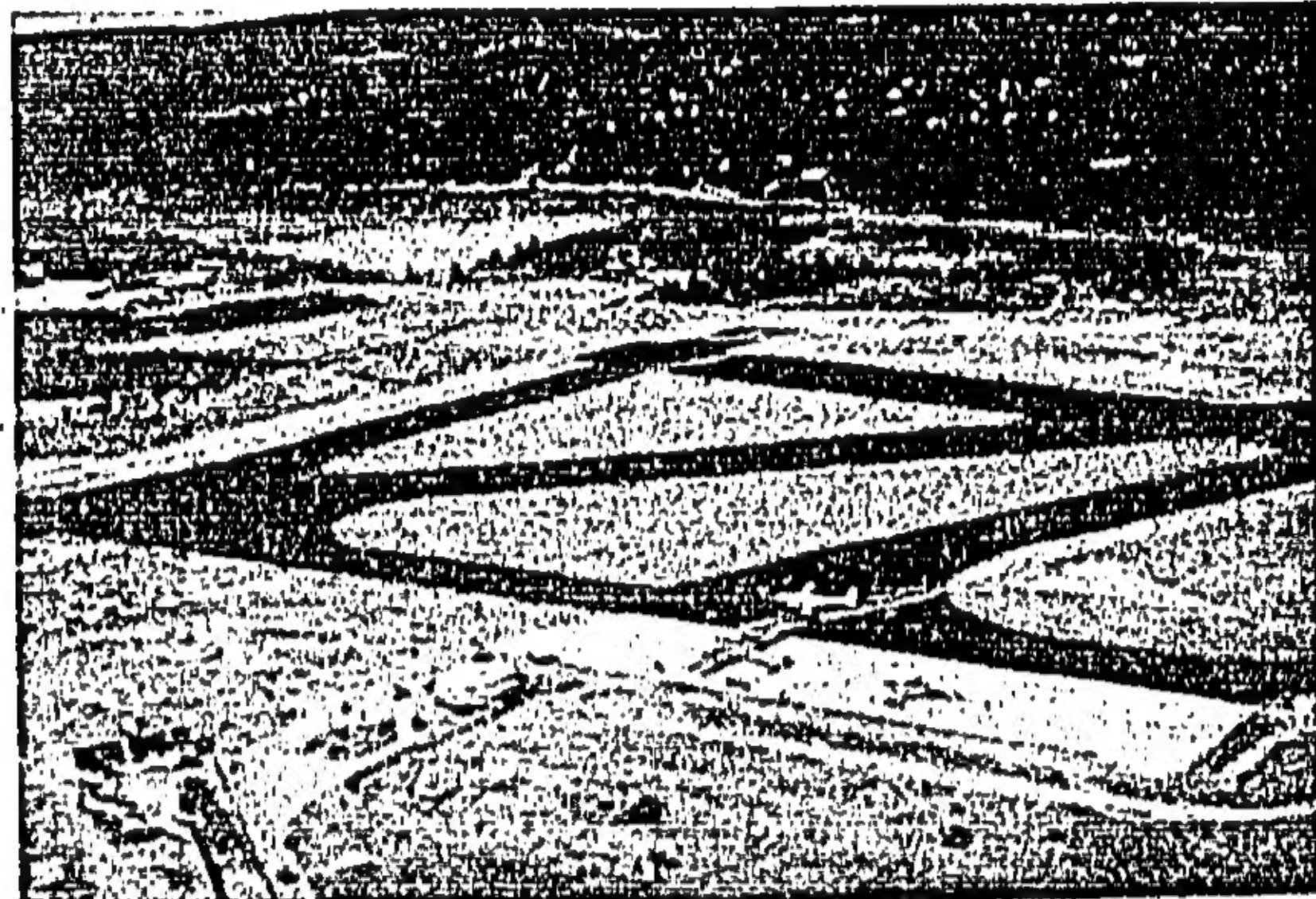
Nazi Sill Advancing

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—German troops are reported to have taken Roer and to be pressing on towards the railway junction at Stoeren, which is stated to be in Allied hands.

PARIS, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The Polish Ministry of Information categorically denies the German claim to have torpedoed a Polish destroyer sailing with the British home fleet.



THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL in Oslo, which was damaged during the R.A.F. raid on Wednesday.



THE FORNEBO aerodrome at Oslo, which was the main objective in the R.A.F. raid on Wednesday. The Fornebo airport was opened for commercial traffic on June 1 last year, and was used by the Germans during the initial invasion of Norway. It is now the principal terminus in Norway for German transport planes arriving from Denmark and Germany. An Oslo suburb can be seen on the hillside across the fjord.

CABINET RESIGNS

Belgian Government's Split On Education

BRUSSELS, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The Belgian Cabinet has resigned.

The resignation of M. Lubet Pierlot's Cabinet followed a vote in the Chamber on the Education budget, which was passed by 120 votes to 45, with 45 abstentions.

Liberals Vote Against

But all members of the Liberal group in the Chamber, except two, including M. Jaspard, Minister of Public Health, voted against it. It is believed, owing to their disapproval of the Government policy with regard to the linguistic question.

The Liberal Party holds three out of 14 seats in the Cabinet and a total of 33 seats in the Chamber out of 202 members.

LATEST

Car Overtakes In City

Mr. D. P. Nelson, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. office in Hongkong, sustained a fractured collar-bone and minor abrasions when a Riley sports car which he was driving overturned in Chater Road shortly after 1 a.m. to-day.

Two passengers in the car with Mr. Nelson were uninjured.

The accident occurred near Statue Square.

See Back Page For
Further Late News

Escaped Captain Tells Graphic Story

HOW TRONDHEIM FELL TO NAZIS

NEW YORK, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Captain McHale, skipper of the 5,000 ton American freighter Mormacsea, arrived here to-day from Trondheim.

He revealed that he slipped from port on the day after its capture by the Germans.

Hidden in the ship's hold was over £1,000,000 of Swedish owned gold which he took to the town of Hummelvik, a few miles from Trondheim, and handed it over to the Norwegian authorities.

Without Shot Fired

A later message gives a graphic story of how the Nazis captured Trondheim as told by Captain McHale.

He said that he went on deck at dawn on April 9 and saw soldiers on the dock and aboard ships. He then spotted a Nazi cruiser, the Admiral Hipper, with crowds of soldiers aboard.

He realised that the port had been captured without a shot being fired.

A German officer came aboard Captain McHale's ship and told him that there were 2,000 German troops in Trondheim.

Gallant Action

His ship, apparently the Admiral Hipper, had a fight outside the harbour with a British destroyer which was sunk in ten minutes.

Sixty prisoners were taken. The British fought gallantly but had no chance against the Admiral Hipper and the four destroyers.

"We are here only to protect Norway against the English," declared the German officer.

He added that the Germans had been ordered not to bother about neutral ships, especially those of American nationality.

Fought Like Hell

Sir Stanley Bruce, Australian High Commissioner, quoted telegrams which were exchanged to-day between the Australian and New Zealand commanders and the Turkish army.

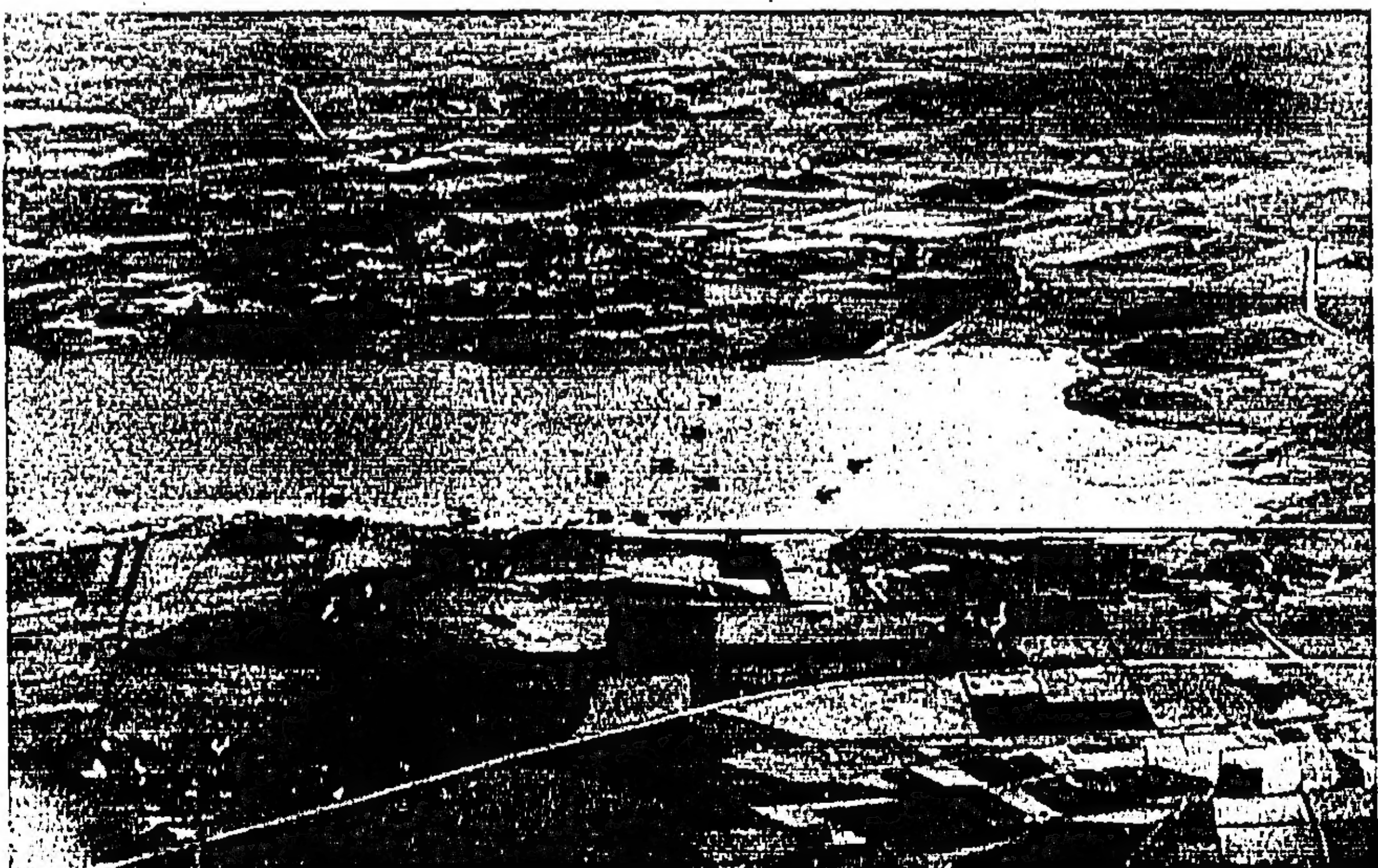
The rendering of the telegrams was received with enthusiasm.

Sir Stanley Bruce said that the Australians in the last war fought the Turks like hell and conceived for them great admiration and respect.

He pointed out that in the last war with the population under 5,000,000, Australia had sent out 450,000 troops and the Dominions as a whole had sent out over 1,000,000.

Since then Australia's population had increased by 50 per cent. and the population of the remainder of the Empire had also greatly increased. This meant a corresponding increase in military contribution which PLEASE Turn To Page 7.

NAZI WARPLANES AT STAVANGER BASE



THE SEAPLANE BASE AT STAVANGER, photographed by the R.A.F. This exclusive photograph shows more than a dozen Blohm and Voss seaplanes, which were soon afterwards bombed by the R.A.F. aircraft, whose crews, thanks to the aid of this photograph, were able to attack a valuable objective.—British Official Photograph. Crown Copyright Reserved.

NAZIS HAVE LOST 41 TRANSPORTS

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—An official spokesman in London, commenting on the German claim that Germany can safely despatch troops and materials to Norway, says that between April 9, when German troops first landed, and April 22, 26 German transports and supply ships were sunk by Allied action, ten others were torpedoed and probably sunk, one was set afire and four captured.

Three thousand German dead were washed ashore in Oslo Fjord. Great quantities of arms, ammunition and supplies were also lost to the invaders.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50
for 3 days prepaid

WANTED TO BUY.

WE pay high prices for all gold and silver articles, diamonds, jewels, and gold dust. Apply China Gold Refining Co., Pedder Building, 2nd floor.

FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable from Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Japan and Shanghai Apr. 28.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date, 20th April.
Apr. 27.
Canton Apr. 27.
Haiphong Apr. 27.
Japan and Shanghai Apr. 27.
Calcutta and Straits Apr. 28.
Japan Apr. 28.
Shanghai and Amoy Apr. 28.
Haiphong, Hoihow and Fort Bayard Apr. 29.
Haiphong Apr. 29.
Calcutta and Straits Apr. 29.
U.S.A. and Manila (San Francisco date, 10th March) Apr. 29.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 23rd April Apr. 30.
Japan Apr. 30.

OUTWARD MAILS

Shanghai and Parcels only for Tientsin 1 p.m.
Shanghai 1.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan 3.30 p.m.
Tours, Saigon and Bangkok 7 p.m.
Sandakan 7 p.m.
Shanghai 7 p.m.
Saturday, Apr. 27.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong 7 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 5th May.
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 27, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 27, 5.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Bombay, Beira, Lourenco Marques, East and South Africa 5.30 p.m.
Sunday, Apr. 28.
Canton 7.15 a.m.
Amoy 9 a.m.
Shanghai 9 a.m.
Monday, Apr. 29.
Haiphong Noon.
Saigon 6.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Suez and London Parcels—due London, 10th June.
K.P.O.
Parcels Apr. 29, 3 p.m.
Reg. Apr. 29, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 29, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Parcels Apr. 29, 3 p.m.
Reg. Apr. 29, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 29, 7 p.m.
Canton 7 p.m.
Tuesday, Apr. 30.
Batavia and Sourabaya 8.30 a.m.
Haiphong 2 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 7th May.
K.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 7.00 p.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 8th May.
K.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 7 p.m.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 13th May.
K.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 7 p.m.
Japan 7 p.m.
Wednesday, May 1.
Shanghai and Parcels only for Tientsin 1 p.m.
Air Mail for Indo-China, Iran, and France (Paris and Northern Provinces only) by the "Air France Airways Direct Service"—due Paris, 6th May.
K.P.O.
Reg. May 1, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. May 1, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. May 1, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. May 1, 7.00 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

Tennis Tournament

Weather permitting FINALS will take place as follows:—
OPEN SINGLES ... MONDAY, 29th April.
OPEN DOUBLES ... WEDNESDAY, 1st May.
Play commences at 4.30 p.m. sharp each day.
Booking for Stand now open at Moutries.
Tickets \$1 incl. tax.
Prize-giving will take place after OPEN DOUBLES FINAL.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1940, at Noon in the BOARD ROOM of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, HONG KONG, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the financial year ended 31st December, 1939, and re-electing two Directors and the Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th April to 30th April, 1940, both days inclusive.
Dated this 8th day of April, 1940.

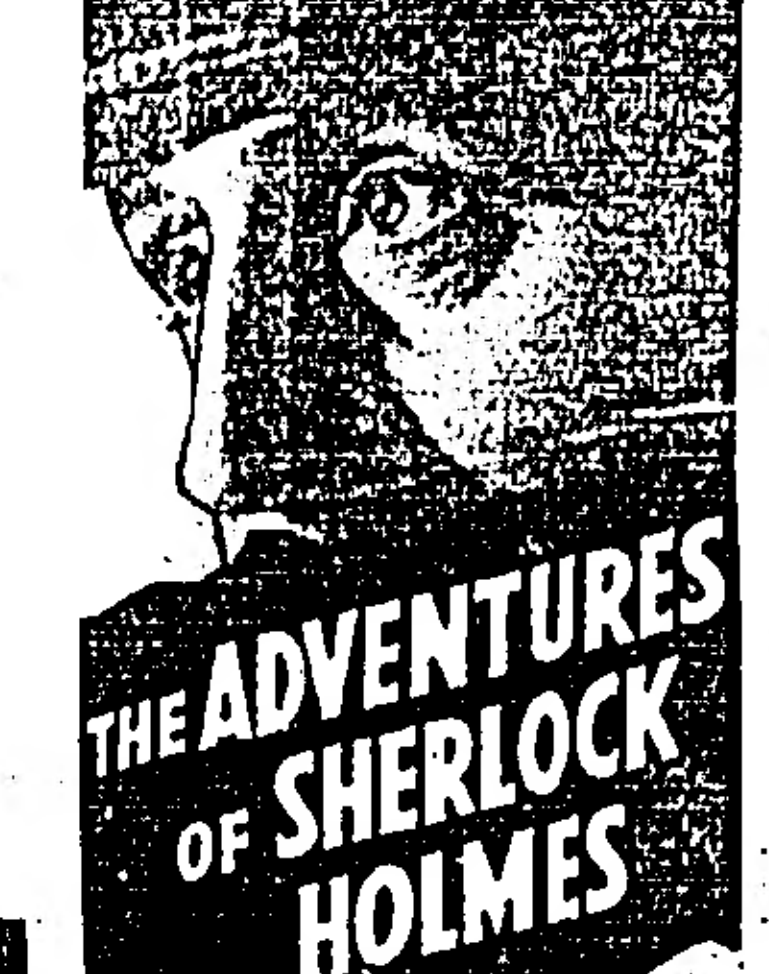
By Order of the Board.

J. P. SHERRY,

Manager.
14 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

NEXT CHANGE AT THE KING'S

The master-detective against his arch-enemy the Reddish Moriarty in the super-crime of the century!



THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES
BASIL RATHBONE
NIGEL BRUCE
JOA LUPINO
ALAN MARSHAL
TERRY KILBURN
GEORGE ZUCCO
HENRY STEPHENSON
E. E. CLIVE

Directed by Alfred Hitchcock
A 20th Century-Fox Production
Dorothy D. Zaneck in Charge of Production

TEACHER WANTED TO SAVE GERMAN

SHE TOLD LIES TO GET HIM PASSPORT

BECAUSE Elizabeth Hambly, elderly London schoolteacher, met Frederick Robert Haerdter, deported German, at Ostend in August, 1938, she was in prison one night recently.

He told her his troubles. She listened sympathetically. Later she got him a British passport "to save his life."

At the Westminster Police Court Elizabeth Hambly, for twenty years a teacher at St. Bartholomew's School, Bethnal Green was summoned for making a false statement on August 2 last for the purpose of procuring a passport for another person.

"Misguided Wish".
To her the magistrate, Mr. Kenneth Marshall, spoke these words:

"You knew that the man had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment here, and you tell a whole parcel of lies and that you had known him for ten years."

"Nothing whatever can be said in your favour except this misguided wish to help a man whom you thought to be in danger. 'People must learn that they cannot sign passport application forms in this way, however good their motives. It is a most serious offence."

"I ought to send you to prison for six months, but in view of your age I will not do that. You must go to prison for three months."

Mr. P. D. Barry for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that she obtained a passport for a German citizen, Frederick Robert Haerdter, on an application form on behalf of Henry George Bell.

The application form was accompanied by two photographs, one certified by Miss Hambly, and a birth certificate. The application was signed by Miss Hambly.

Haerdter had lived in this country for some time, and in May 1938 was convicted at the Old Bailey of fraud, sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, and ordered to be deported. He was deported on June 8, 1938.

In a statement she had made, Miss Hambly said she had known Haerdter for a number of years, but had been helping him for only two years.

In Hiding.
She met him in August 1938 at Ostend while on holiday there. He told her he had been to the Old Bailey, and had been deported to Germany.

She learned of his troubles, and that he was in hiding, having escaped from the ship in which he was deported when it arrived at Bremen.

They discussed with another man how best she could obtain a British passport for Haerdter so that he could live in Belgium as a British citizen.

The reason was that if he went back to Germany he would be killed, because he hated Hitler and the Gestapo. She felt very sorry for him.

Visiting Ostend again at Christmas 1938, last Easter and last July, she saw Haerdter on each occasion, and on returning to London decided to obtain a passport for him in the name of her friend, Harry George Bell. Haerdter gave her a photograph of himself.

When the passport was issued she again went to Ostend, and handed it to Haerdter.

Haerdter had been arrested as an alien in Belgium, and she had arranged for £10 to be sent him each month.

She obtained the passport only to save his life.



THIS SCENE, reminiscent of 1914-18, shows deserters somewhere in France. — French Official War Photograph.

The 'Red Dean' Replies To Canon Critics

Warned Of Nazi Move

BEFORE he went to a Left Book Club meeting at Birkenhead, the 'Red' Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson) replied to the Canons' Rejoinder of Canterbury Cathedral, who criticised his political beliefs.

The Dean has travelled widely in Russia and Republican Spain, and his well-known sympathy for the Soviet system, as well as his criticisms of capitalism, have won him rebukes on a number of occasions.

He was criticised in a statement signed by Canons J. M. C. Crum, T. K. Sopwith, John Shirley, Frederick B. MacNutt and A. Sargent, in which they said:—
"We feel compelled to make it known that we disassociate ourselves from the political utterances of the Dean of Canterbury which, as reported in the public Press, have so often given the impression that he condones the offences of Russia against humanity and religion."

The Dean Regrets ...
The dean replied to the protest when he passed through London on his way from Canterbury to Liverpool.

Standing at his carriage door at Euston Station, he said:—

"I greatly regret the raising of these issues and differences of view between myself and my residential canons at this time of grave national tension."

"I also regret that it is not possible for me to make a public statement on those specific issues at this particular juncture, since you will appreciate that this can only be made through the same channels as those in which the differences were raised."

"The only other thing I can permit myself to say on this matter is that there will be found a complete rebuttal of untrue statements."

The dean's comments following his much-criticised visit to Spain in 1937 caused him to be publicly rebuked by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the Church Assembly.

Once, when criticised for his Left tendencies, he said "You can call me a Red."

He was an engineer before he was ordained, and his first job was in a railway carriage works at 13s. a week.



Sir HOWARD KELLY, former C-in-C. of the China Squadron, who gave 24 hours warning of the Nazi invasion of Norway.

The Dowser Is Right

—Says Scientist

DOWSING—the finding of water and metals under ground by means of the divining rod—received the blessing of two scientists at the Royal Society of Arts.

The scientists, Mr. J. Cecil Maby and Mr. T. Bedford Franklin, have spent ten years in the study of dowsers and their craft.

Mr. Maby declared: "The time has come for physicists, engineers, geologists, even medical men and analytical chemists, to recognise in this ancient craft the seeds of a genuine science."

He compared atoms of the various chemical elements to miniature broadcasting stations and dowsers to wireless receivers.

Are dowsers specially gifted? The answer was: "Yes, perhaps, in the sense that they are more responsive to stimuli than the average person, but not in the sense that they necessarily possess some faculty unpossessed by normal people."

M. P. asks about

'HUSHED-UP' RESCUE BY GERMANS

THE rescue of Squadron-Leader Farquhar at Berwick by German airmen when he brought down his third plane was referred to by Mr. McGovern (I.L.P., Shettleston) in the House of Commons.

He asked the Air Minister why the German airmen had not been allowed to receive public credit for this humane act, and why the Daily Mail, which published the story in its first edition on February 23, was compelled to delete it. Was it in the interests of this country that brave acts by Germans should not be acknowledged, while we condemned brutal acts?

Sir Kingsley Wood said there were security questions involved, and other considerations.
Mr. McGovern: It is shocking, pure humbug, most disgraceful.

GETS A NEW VOICE

WHEN, for the first time in his life, Peter Cripps opened his mouth to speak—he asked for something to eat!

But the sound of his own voice frightened him so much that he lost his appetite.

"Hot buttered toast," he murmured to Sister Louise, leaning excitedly over her patient.

When the hot buttered toast came, Peter could not bring himself to eat it. The strangeness of hearing himself speak almost like other small boys had made him forget everything else.

Peter is twelve years old. For the last ten years a rubber tube in his neck has had to serve as his wind-pipe.

Now surgical wizardry has given him a real windpipe, made of skin grafted from his left arm.

This is the first time such an operation has been performed.

Until a few days ago he had to breathe through the rubber tube opening from the front of his neck.

His efforts at speech could be understood only after long experience.

How It Was Done

Now his whispers are quite intelligible. There are hopes that his voice will grow strong and normal.

Peter's windpipe had to be removed when he was two years old.

For nine years he has been under the supervision of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, London, two of whose surgeons planned the operation which has made him like other boys.

A fortnight ago skin from his arm was rolled round a rubber tube about three inches long and half an inch across and placed in his throat. Six days ago the tube was removed and the skin graft left.

Peter's home is in Vincent-road, Dartford, Kent.

"It's lovely to be able to speak now, and it doesn't hurt a bit," he said.

Hopes to Swim

"I shall be able to do all the things other boys can." I shall even be able to swim!" His eyes lit up as he thought of swimming.

Before the operation swimming was impossible for him.

Sister Louise, proud of the patient, she has mothered in hospital, said:—

"At first he choked when he tried to eat."

"He is having to learn to swallow. The opening in his neck will heal and we hope that his voice will be as good as ever. Nobody can say whether it will ever be quite normal."

Peter watched us as we talked, but there was no longer envy in his eyes. Now he can talk, too.

HITLER'S BIRTHPLACE RAIDED

AMSTERDAM. VILLAGERS of Braunau, Hitler's birthplace in Austria, awoke one morning to find the streets and fields covered with leaflets dropped by the R.A.F.

Everybody picked them up and read them, despite the ban.

This is what Mrs. L. J. Oakley, an Austrian-born British subject, said today when she reached Holland from Germany with her two-year-old daughter:

"One entire packet containing thousands of leaflets had failed to open and landed with a tremendous crash on someone's roof, dislodging several tiles."

'What A Pity'

"Eventually, local schoolchildren were ordered to gather them from the streets."

"I wanted to keep mine as a souvenir, so when they came to me I told the little boy that I had burned."

"What a pity," he said, "Perhaps you would like one of mine."

1d. Barber Left £1,800

DANIEL MURPHY, a Glasgow plate-layer, lived at a lodging-house, paying 6d. a week.

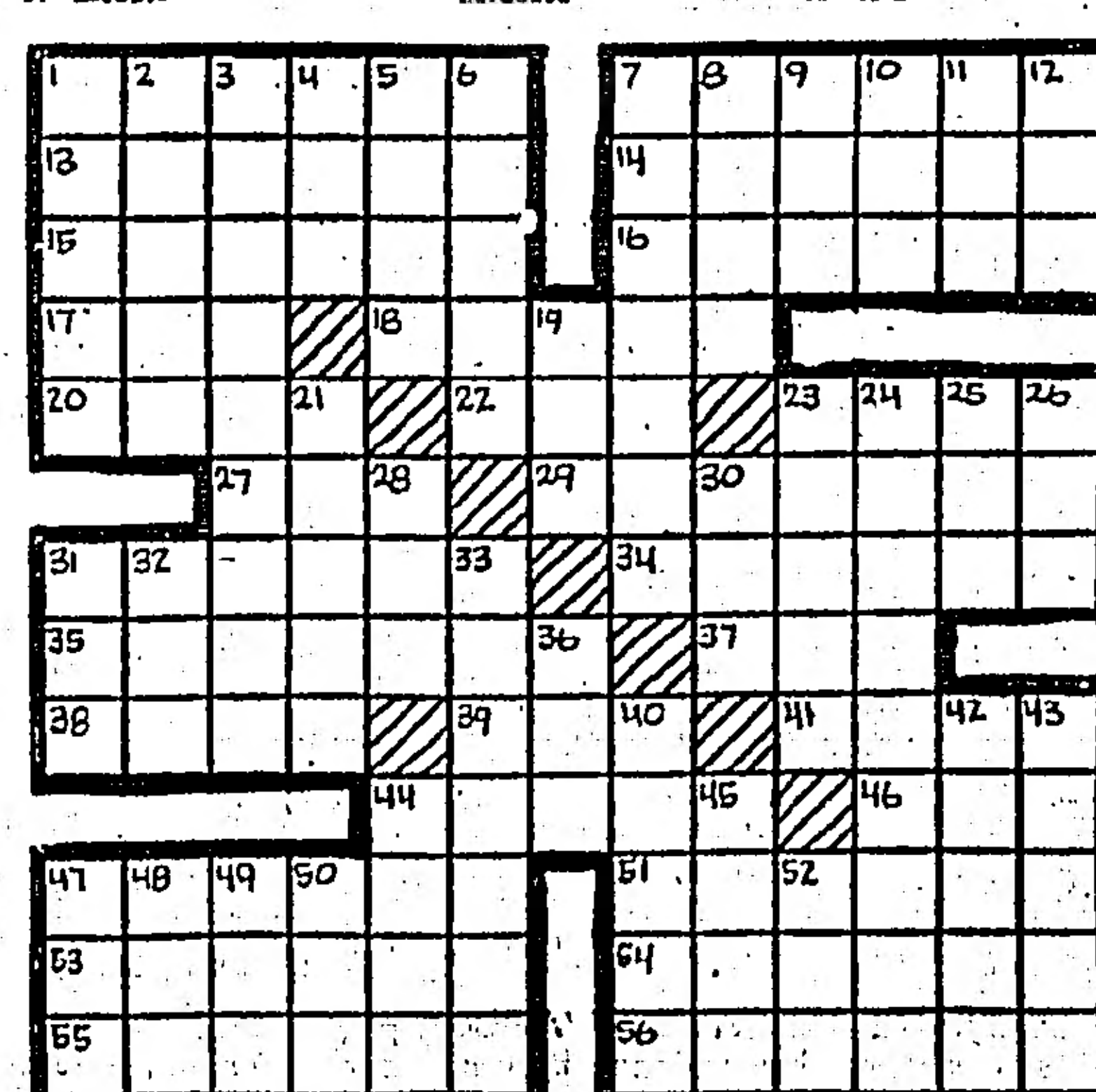
He bought and cooked his own food, and cut his fellow lodgers' hair at 1d. a time.

Murphy has left—£1,822.

Crossword Puzzle

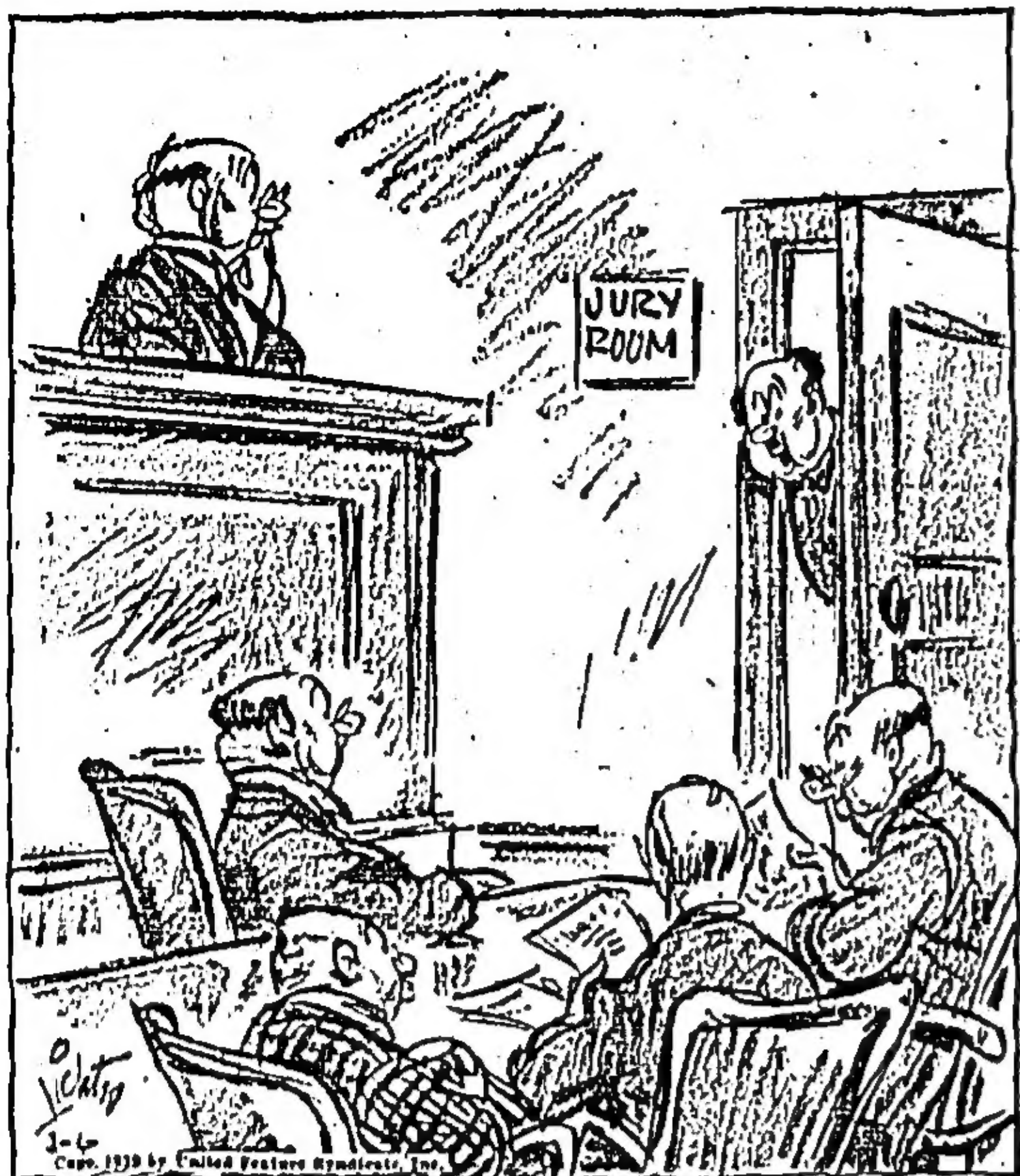
By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS													DOWN																																										
1—Poets	2—Dependent statement	3—Crazy cat	4—Retaining to Spring	5—Fasting period	6—Time to come	7—Added to self	8—Dis mistakes	9—Growing outward	10—Harnes	11—Vera (French)	12—Proportion (Latin)	13—Vera: his side of	14—Coddess of retribution	15—Hickety	16—Sunday before	17—Crude	18—Moderately slow	19—Multi	20—Exalted	21—For fear that	22—Crude	23—Heavy liquid	24—Born in place of	25—Laws torn as charm	26—Escapes	27—Murderer of mother	28—Hero (for French)	29—Laird	30—Labrador salmon	31—Jumbled note	32—Unassociated syllable	33—Woman's name	34—Male or female	35—Hooded ruff: agent	36—Hibernian	37—Jewish month	38—Kiln	39—Medicinal plant	40—Small bird	41—Peer Ory's mother	42—Landscape coin	43—Cry of cow	44—Catch	45—Indistinct pronoun	46—Thoroughfare	47—Attention	48—Decreased	49—Hearer	50—Curled	51—Entrapped	52—Remained in one	53—Wine receptacle	54—Large receptacle	55—Gibberish	56—Optics



MAGAZINE PAGE

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Everybody laid their bats? The jury's ready to come out!"

This Man is News

SINCE that last Monday in September when he signalled his resumption of Front Bench position by announcing the Athenia sinking, Mr. Winston Churchill has been one of the three busiest men in the land.

His shortest working day has been of 14 hours. The majority have been of 17 hours duration.

Sundays are spent in his Elizabethan home at Chartwell, Kent, 45 minutes from his Whitehall desk. Sunday is a day of continued work, only the desk being different.

Monday morning's newspapers are brought to him in bed with a cup of tea at 7 a.m. Two hours later he passes under the famous portico into the entrance hall of the Admiralty.

Once the week has begun, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill never leaves Whitehall. A house is provided for every First Lord, at the southeast corner of the Admiralty Build-

ing, and this is linked to the Admiralty by a connecting door so that Mr. Churchill only has to take a few paces from his bedroom to his desk.

In the Admiralty building, Mr. Churchill spends almost as much time in the library as in his office. The library contains 100,000 books covering every phase of Britain's naval efforts, past and present—invaluable source of information that is consulted hourly by the First Lord or the chiefs of his 4,000 staff.

Also the library houses thousands of official documents, giving full details of every great naval engagement ever fought.

Where History Was Made

MUCH of Mr. Churchill's day is spent in the Admiralty Board Room, the nerve centre of Britain's naval operations ever since, in that same room, orders were handed to a courier to take to Nelson which resulted in the Trafalgar epic. It was at the long table that runs the whole length of the Board Room that Churchill met his Board six days before the last war broke out and ordered the despatch of coded messages which called the entire British Navy to the "ready."

Mr. Churchill's day at the Admiralty desk usually commences with reading the special reports that his chief officers have submitted. He rapidly makes pencilled notes for his own guidance and future action. Later in the day he will refer to them when he presides over the Board of the Admiralty at their daily session.

From these reports he makes careful deductions which enable him to move the vari-coloured flags on the huge wall maps indicating the hour-to-hour position of every ship in the British Navy.

As early as necessary, the First Lord communicates with his Commanders-in-Chief. He never attempts to interfere with or instruct them in matters of naval procedure, but he keeps them constantly informed of general policy principles and gives them advice or information whenever they request it. Apart from that he trusts the men on the spot to exercise their own sound judgment.

Keeping in Touch

CONSULTATIONS with members of the Admiralty are constant. We speak glibly of "the Admiralty" without knowing of whom or what it is that Mr. Churchill is First Lord. There are ten members of the Board of the Admiralty; their official title is "Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral," so designated by Charles I. after his Lord High Admiral, the ill-fated Duke of Buckingham, had been more literally executed.

Mr. Churchill is never out of touch with some or all of the members of

the Board. He may send for the Civil Lord and discuss with him the domestic affairs of the Civil Staff. Or he may confer with the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary who is the other political representative on the Board. Each of these high officials must keep the First Lord fully informed of important happenings in their extensive departments.

It is a daily duty of the First Lord to receive reports relating to the six Divisions of Naval Staff, each of which has a Sea Lord on the Board. The First Sea Lord is also Chief of the Naval Staff and reports to Mr. Churchill on important quarter-deck affairs.

An Every Day Job

THE Second Sea Lord is in constant touch with Mr. Churchill on all matters of naval personnel; while the Third Sea Lord is Controller and Mr. Churchill's expert in the business side.

Not a day is allowed to pass without a consultation with the Fourth Sea Lord, because that officer is responsible to Mr. Churchill for all naval supplies and transport. Another official with whom Mr. Churchill is in almost unbroken contact is the Fifth Sea Lord, who is chief of the naval air services. The ninth member of the Board is the Deputy Chief of Naval Staff whom Mr. Churchill summons from the famous Room 40 to report on naval intelligence.

Controls Six Divisions

CHURCHILLIAN wisdom is required when the tenth member of the Board is considered. He is the Permanent Secretary, a position which Samuel Pepys, the diarist, was the first to hold.

The strange thing about that position is that it is held by a Civil Servant, and the Secretariat of the Admiralty is staffed entirely by civilians. It deals with nothing but naval matters, yet the official title of the Permanent Secretary is "Chief of the Military Division."

It is to these nine men that Mr. Churchill turns, almost hourly, for information and expert advice. They are the collecting-points of the work of 25 separate Admiralty departments, each of which deals with specialised matters.



WINSTON CHURCHILL as the cartoonists saw him in 1914.

FAMOUS BRITISH REGIMENTS

The GRENADEIER GUARDS

THE British Army has a record and traditions equal to any in the world.

Those traditions have been founded and made permanent by the various regiments of the British Army, and of all those regiments none is better known than the Grenadier Guards.

Later, in 1665, this regiment was amalgamated with the 1st Foot Guards, which had been raised abroad, in 1650, by Lord Wentworth, from Royalists who had accompanied Charles into exile.

The use of the word Grenadiers did not, however, come into use until some years later. When, in 1677, the first hand grenades were introduced. One company of grenadiers—or bomb throwers—was attached to each regiment, and every man in the company was specially chosen for his fine stature, sense of discipline and steadiness in action.

These men, wearing tall pointed hats, were always to be found where the fighting was fiercest, and they established that tradition whereby the Grenadiers, and the other four regiments of Guards, must always be ready to go into action wherever danger is greatest.

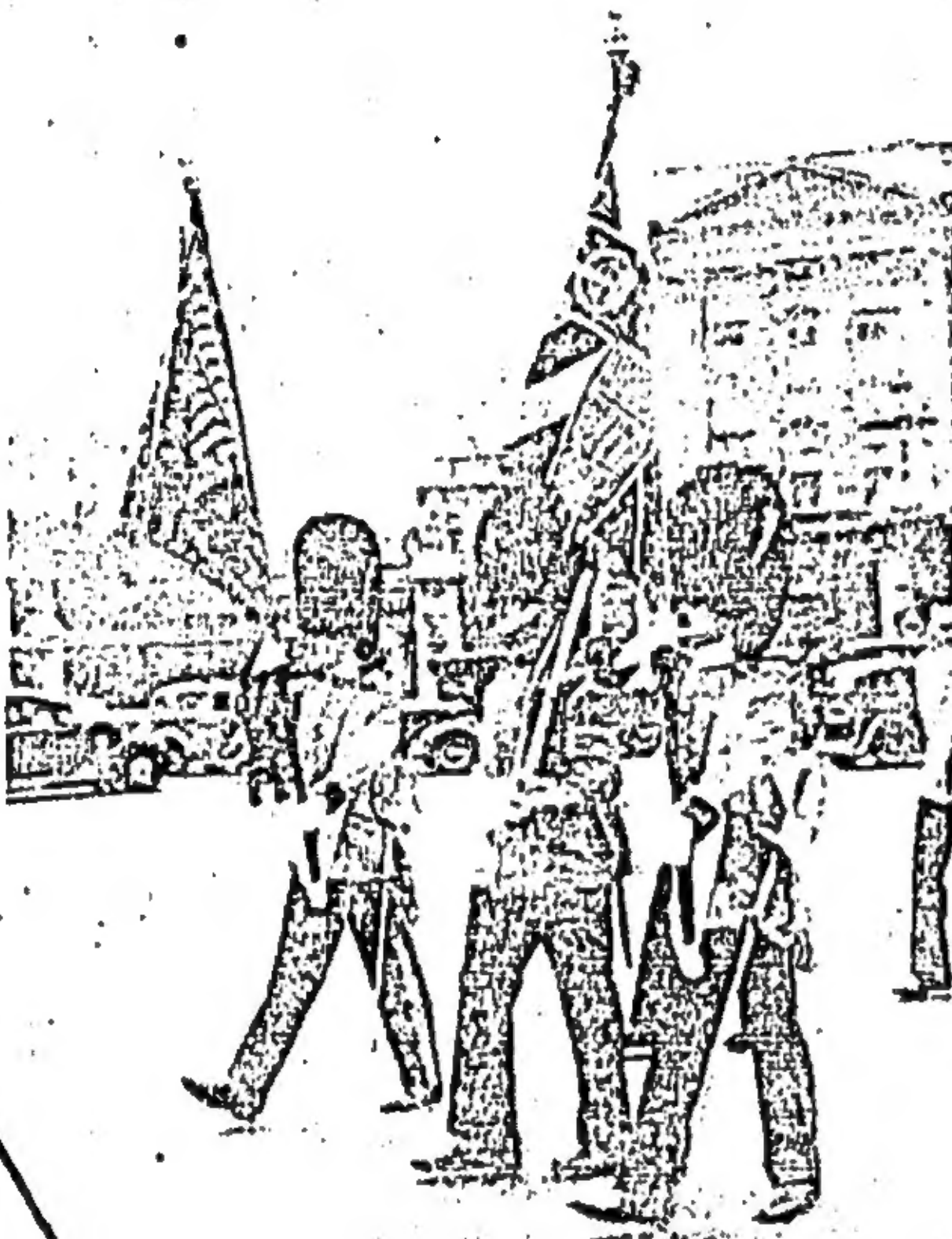
Title Established

YET these original Grenadiers were not known as Grenadier Guards. The hand grenades which had been introduced in 1677 went out of favour by 1768 and the tall pointed hats had been replaced by tall fur caps—the forerunners of the now-famous bearskin. In the same year, the grenade was awarded as a badge to the regiment, but it was not until after Waterloo that the title of Grenadier Guards was permanently established.

At that historic battle, in 1815, Napoleon launched his Imperial Guard in a desperate attempt to break the British lines. Much of the attack fell on the Foot Guards who, far from yielding, inflicted heavy losses on their gallant opponents. It was as a reward for this that the regiment was given the title of Grenadier Guards, and was granted permission to wear the bearskin cap in commemoration of the victory.

THE way in which the traditions of these early grenadiers have been maintained in modern times may be gauged from the records of the battle of Ypres, in October, 1914. The Grenadier Guards went into that action with 61 officers and 950 other ranks. They emerged with 4 officers and 150 men.

The regiment, in fact, has been in the thick of every war since its foundation, and has taken part in some of the most famous battles in history. Among the battle honours which appear on the Regimental Colours are Tangier, 1680—Namur, 1695—Blenheim—Corunna—Khartoum and, in the Great War, Marne, 1914—Ypres, 1914 and 1917—Loos—and the Somme, 1916 and 1918.



By D. J. MURPHY

The regiment also played a notable part in the capture, in 1704, of Gibraltar, and they did valiant service in defending the fortress when it was later besieged.

Men of the regiment have even fought at sea aboard British naval vessels, and they took part in the desperate, yard-arm to yard-arm struggle with the Dutch at Solebay.

Regimental March

The Grenadier Guards have, aptly enough, adopted as their regimental march that famous old tune "The British Grenadiers", which begins with the words "Some talk of Alexander and some of Hercules."

The regimental uniform consists of scarlet tunics and blue trousers with a broad red stripe. The Grenadiers are, of course, world-famous for their black bearskin caps, and they can be distinguished from the other Guards' regiments by the fact that they wear nine buttons, all equally spaced, on the front of their tunics.

Yet there is something typically British about the fact that this proud regiment should have the nickname of "The Conquerors". Not that the Grenadiers object. On the contrary, during many of their famous actions in the Great War they used, as a battle-cry, the slogan "On, the Conquerors!"

This nickname originates from the days when men of the regiment were regularly hired out to coal merchants, and often to other traders, for the heavy work involved, the money earned on such work going to the regimental fund. Visitors to London will frequently see men of the Grenadiers on guard at Buckingham Palace when the King is in residence, or a small company of them marching, with traditional right, through the City of London, on their way to the night guard of the Bank of England.

A Thought for To-day

AND the stars of Heaven shall fall, and the powers that are in Heaven shall be shaken. And then they shall see the Son of Man coming in the clouds with great power and glory.

—St. Mark 13. Verses 25, 26.

I told you so

By General Krivitsky
The Man Who Was Stalin's Agent

IN the west of Europe there is a glow of light. In Berlin stands Hitler. Far to the East the light casts a shadow of Hitler—a big, gloomy nebulous Hitler. That is Stalin.

Hitler raises his fist to strike. The great shadow fist strikes, too. The Reichstag fire, the Nazi Party and German Army purges, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland. The murder of Kirov, the killing of the Bolshevik Old Guard and Red Generals, Finland.

"This shadowgraph impression is heightened by a book published to-day, 'I Was Stalin's Agent,' by W. G. Krivitsky (Hamish Hamilton, 10s. 6d.).

Krivitsky, for many years a member of the Soviet Military Intelligence Department, and finally chief of Military Intelligence in Western Europe, broke with the Soviet two years ago and fled to America, there are some of the stories he has to tell and opinions he expresses.

The alleged conspiracy of Tukhachevsky and the Red Army Generals with the German Gestapo was actually a conspiracy of Stalin's against the Red Army Generals. To "frame" them he used faked evidence manufactured by the Gestapo and fed to the Russian OGPU.

To remove the only man outside Russia or Germany who knew of this, Stalin ordered the kidnapping

in Paris of General Eugene Miller, chief of the Federation of Tarist Army veterans.

At the time he executed Tukhachevsky and his associates, Stalin was conducting secret negotiations with Hitler through a personal emissary in Berlin. He believed himself on the verge of closing a deal with Hitler. But that was not to come until later.

In the spring of 1931 Sergei Kirov, head of the Leningrad Soviet, successfully opposed an attempt by Stalin to reverse Lenin's policy of exempting Bolsheviks from the death penalty. In 1934 Kirov was assassinated.

The Kirov case proved as useful to Stalin as the Reichstag fire to Hitler. Both marked the onset of tidal waves of terror.

Why did Stalin remove all the old leaders and his Army Generals? Old differences of opinion with the High Command of the Red Army remained in his memory as "opposition." His "opposition" when dragged into the meshes of his OGPU machine, became a "conspiracy."

On the corpses of his former comrades and fellow revolutionists, creators and builders of the Soviet State, Stalin has mounted step by step to solitary control over the

peoples of Russia. Krivitsky reminds his readers of what he wrote several months before the Nazi-Soviet pact of August this year which gave Hitler the signal to start the war. It bears repeating. The theme is this:—Stalin favoured co-operation with Germany from the moment of Lenin's death.

The idea of Hitler and Stalin as mortal enemies was a myth—a camouflage created by propaganda. The true picture of their relations was that of persistent sullen who would not be discouraged by rebuffs. Stalin was the suitor.

His whole international policy of the past six years has been a series of manoeuvres designed to place him in a favourable position for a deal with Hitler.

When he joined the League of Nations, when he proposed the system of collective security, sought the hand of France, flirted with Poland, courted Great Britain, intervened in Spain, he was calculating every move with an eye on Berlin. His hope was to get into such a position that Hitler would find it advantageous to meet his advances.

In the end he succeeded. The pact of August 23 was the result. The figure in Berlin stretched out its hand and met the hand of the great shadow, chuckling to itself in the East.

W. M. T.

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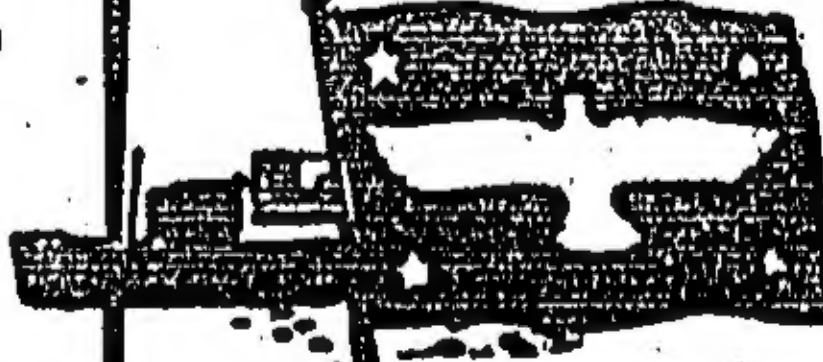
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Sir Nevile Henderson

INSTALMENT 5

ON January 12, 1938, the German Press announced that Field Marshal von Blomberg had been married on the previous day to a certain Fraulein Eva Gruhn, with Adolf Hitler and General Goering as sole witnesses of the ceremony.

I had been dining the night before at the Ministry of Propaganda, and our host, Herr Funk—then Under-Secretary of that Ministry, and to-day Minister for Economics and President of the Reichsbank—had announced the fact at the end of dinner to some sixty guests, including many Cabinet Ministers, military officers, and Nazi officials.

All learnt the news with amazement, and everyone at once asked who Fraulein Gruhn was without finding anyone to answer.

Speculation continued to centre in that question until it gradually became public property that she was described on Hitler's police records as an attractive lady, but of the lighter virtues.

I have never felt quite certain in my own mind that this news was not a calculated plot on the part of that scheming chief of the Gestapo.

He must, at least, have known what was going on, even if Hitler and Goering did not, and it was furthermore very much in his personal interests, and those of the extremists, to eliminate Blomberg.

In any case, the shock of this disclosure to Hitler's personal feelings and public prestige was immense. Not only was Blomberg one of his most trusted advisers, but also one of his most intimate and possibly most beloved friends.

And this best friend had deceived him! On discovering the truth, Hitler's first step was to endeavour to persuade the Marshal to allow the marriage to be dissolved, on the ground that he had been inveigled into it under false pretences.

Blomberg's refusal to agree to this course shook Hitler's faith in the loyalty of his followers both to himself and to Germany. But worse was to follow.

Blomberg had probably never, as a political Marshal and as too subservient to the Nazi civilians, been very popular with the Army chiefs.

General who dared criticise

Incidentally, he was equally unpopular with the Nazi extremists as not being one of themselves and interference in military matters.

Without waiting for Hitler to find his own way out of the impasse, the Commander-in-Chief, General von Fritsch, supported other Generals, notified the Fuehrer that Army discipline could not tolerate the retention of Blomberg, married to a lady with such a past, in his post as Minister for War.

If there is one thing which a dictator dislikes, it is being dictated to. Partly out of repugnance to having his hand forced and partly out of loyalty to his old friend, he demurred at first to Blomberg's removal.

Whereupon General von Fritsch took occasion not only to insist on the point of military discipline, but also severely to criticise the Fuehrer's foreign policy, more particularly as regards Austria. This was going further than Hitler would tolerate. As Field-Marshal Goering said to me a month or so later:—

"What would Mr. Chamberlain have done if your C.I.G.S. had come to him and said, 'Quite apart from Army matters, I entirely disapprove of your foreign policy.' He would have said, 'Thank you, good-day,' and dismissed him as Hitler did General von Fritsch."

That was, in fact, what happened. Fritsch left and Blomberg also.

The only question for Hitler then was how to effect these two main changes with profit, or at least without loss of face to himself.

In the end, three weeks later on February 4, and after the first of Hitler's temperamental fits of uncontrolled rage that year these two removals were announced under a vast camouflage of other changes and retirements, not only in the Army but also in the Navy, Air Force and Diplomatic Service.

Except, however, in the field of diplomacy, little mattered except the removal of Blomberg and Fritsch, inasmuch as at least 90 per cent. of the changes would have taken place in the normal

YESTERDAY Sir Nevile—Britain's pre-war Ambassador in Berlin—told you how in spite of Anglo-German "friendship talks" some sort of violent action by the Nazis seemed inevitable, and how he finally sent to the British Government a secret warning of Germany's store of arms.

TO-DAY he tells you how European history was reshaped by a...



Field Marshal and Frau Blomberg in Singapore on their honeymoon

MARRIAGE that caused a HITLER BRAINSTORM

course of events a few months later.

It has been necessary to lay great stress on the incident of the Blomberg marriage. Both morally and materially, its consequences were of the utmost importance.

Not only did it—as mentioned above—cause Hitler his first brainstorm of the year, but there is good reason to believe that it radically altered his entire outlook on life.

Thenceforward he became less human, and his fits of rage, real or simulated, more frequent.

His faith in the fidelity of his followers was gravely shaken, and his inaccessibility became greatly accentuated.

Moreover, the all-important upshot of the incident was to remove from Hitler's entourage two of his most moderate and respectable advisers, Blomberg himself and Baron von Neurath.

The replacement of Neurath by Ribbentrop was a major disaster. I would like to make it quite clear that I have no personal quarrel with Herr von Ribbentrop, whose original intentions may have been admirable.

But from the beginning I felt that his vanity, his resentments and his misconceptions of England and English mentality were a serious bar to any prospect of a better understanding between the two countries; and at the end I realised that, as far as lay in his power, no one had done more than he did to precipitate the war.

Ribbentrop—'vain and stupid'

Speaking to Goering and to others before Munich, I had reminded them that if one man had been more responsible than anyone else for the war which began in August, 1914, it was Count Berchtold the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I had known him in St. Petersburg when he was Austrian Ambassador there.

He was a great Austrian nobleman, but, like Ribbentrop, he was a combination of vanity, stupidity and superficiality. And I warned my listeners that if Ribbentrop was not checked, he would one day lead Germany to ruin as Count Berchtold had led Austria.

Unfortunately, foreign politics were Hitler's main preoccupation, and in his position as Foreign Minister, Ribbentrop had more constant access to, and conse-

quently, more chance of exercising his influence on, the Fuehrer than any other German Minister.

In September, 1938, as well as in August, 1939, Ribbentrop and Hitler were, in my opinion, his principal lieutenants in the war party of which Hitler was the leader.

Finally, there is no doubt that the Blomberg incident, and the necessity which it imposed on a dictator to obliterate its memory by some striking external success, accelerated the tempo of what may be described as Act I of the drama "Austria."

Premier's third peace effort

Between, however, the prelude and the first act, there was an interlude, in the course of which Mr. Chamberlain made his third effort in eight months to initiate with Hitler discussions which might lead to serious negotiations, and so to the settlement by pacific methods of all outstanding problems, which was the settled policy of Mr. Chamberlain's Government vis-a-vis Germany.

That was, too, from beginning to end, the underlying purpose of my mission to Berlin.

I was recalled to London at the end of January, 1938, and given instructions to seek in an interview with Hitler and to discuss the possibilities of a general settlement.

I returned to Berlin on February 4, but in view of the unsettled atmosphere, caused by the re-organisation following on the Blomberg marriage incident, my actual audience with Hitler was deferred until March 3.

By that time Mr. Eden had left the Government, and Lord Halifax had succeeded him as Foreign Secretary.

Unfortunately—and it seemed fated that it should always be so for my meetings with Hitler—the moment was an ill-chosen one. The Austrian kettle was boiling hard and on the point of boiling over. Hitler was consequently in a vile temper, and made no effort to conceal it.

I was received in the old Reichschancellery, and was asked to sit down on a big sofa against the

wall facing the window. On my left on a small stool was Dr. Schmidt taking notes.

On his left again, in a semi-circle, Hitler himself in an arm-chair, and next to him and facing me, Herr von Ribbentrop.

I began with a statement of my object in asking to see the Chancellor. It was not, I said, to suggest a bargain (Kuh-handel or "cow-deal"), an accusation which the German Press always made against us when we suggested anything, but to create a basis for friendship.

H.M. Government, I said, did not underestimate the difficulties to be overcome, but were convinced that they could be overcome if both parties contributed on a basis of reciprocity, and on the principle of higher reason as distinct from the use of mere force.

H.M. Government admitted that changes were possible, but only if effected on the basis of reciprocity. They had discussed what appeared to be the main questions between us, such as a limitation of armaments and the restriction of bombing—to which H.M. Government would add the abolition of bombing aeroplanes—as well as a peaceful solution of the Czech and Austrian problems, and the Colonial question.

What contribution, for her part, was Germany, I asked, ready to make towards general security and peace in Europe?

It was perhaps the longest continuous statement which I ever made to Hitler, and must have lasted for the best part of ten minutes.

During all that time he remained crouching in his arm-chair and wearing a most ferocious scowl, which my firm, but at the same time conciliatory, remarks scarcely warranted.

He listened, nevertheless, till I had finished and then let himself go.

Nothing, he said, could be done until the Press campaign against him in England ceased. (He never ceased harping on this subject in every conversation which I ever had with him.)

Nor was he going to tolerate the interference of third parties in Central Europe. Injustice was being done to millions of Germans, and self-determination and democratic rights must be applied to Germans as well as others.

U.S.S.R. pact quite worthless

Only 15 per cent. of the Austrian population supported the Schuschnigg regime; if Germans were oppressed there he must and would intervene, and if he did intervene, every conversation which I ever had with him.)

Austria must be allowed to vote, and in Czechoslovakia the Germans must have autonomy in cultural and other matters.

After haranguing me for half an hour, he turned to the question of disarmament and referred to the threat to Germany of the Franco-Soviet Pact and of Czechoslovakia's accession thereto.

It was, he said, for that reason that Germany had to be so heavily armed, and any limitation of armaments depended therefore on the U.S.S.R.

The problem was, he continued, rendered particularly difficult by the fact that one could place as much confidence in the faith in treaties of a barbarous creature like the Soviet Union as in the comprehension of mathematical formulae by a savage.

"Any agreement with the U.S.S.R. was quite worthless and Russia should never have been allowed into Europe."

It was impossible, he added, to

"SHE was inscribed on Hitler's police records... Hitler became less human, his fits of rage more frequent."

have for instance any faith in any Soviet undertaking not to use poison gas.

The sentence in inverted commas are Hitler's actual words as recorded in the written and carefully edited notes, made and given to me at the time by Dr. Schmidt.

In fact the whole of this account of the interview is summarised from that written record, as approved by Hitler himself and communicated to me by Herr von Ribbentrop.

I have transcribed it at some length, because Hitler's remarks on this occasion constitute interesting evidence, as taken down and to be used against him, of the Hitler technique.

As for colonies he did not seem the least interested in them, and the sum of his reply was that the colonial problem could wait for four, six, eight or even ten years.

He promised, however, to give me a written reply on the subject, and I left Berlin a year and a half later without having ever received it.

My onslaught on Ribbentrop

By the end of the interview, the scowl on Hitler's face had disappeared, and on one occasion he had even smiled.

It was when Ribbentrop intervened with some remark about the British Press, which elicited from me the remark that it seemed to me amazing that any man who had lived in Canada and been Ambassador in London, should be so profoundly ignorant of British mentality and habits.

Hitler seemed to appreciate my onslaught on his Minister for Foreign Affairs whose ascendancy over him was at that time far from being what it subsequently became.

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ON MONDAY: The tense drama that lay behind the invasion of Austria—Why Britain did not intervene—Goering's private note offering to "explain everything."

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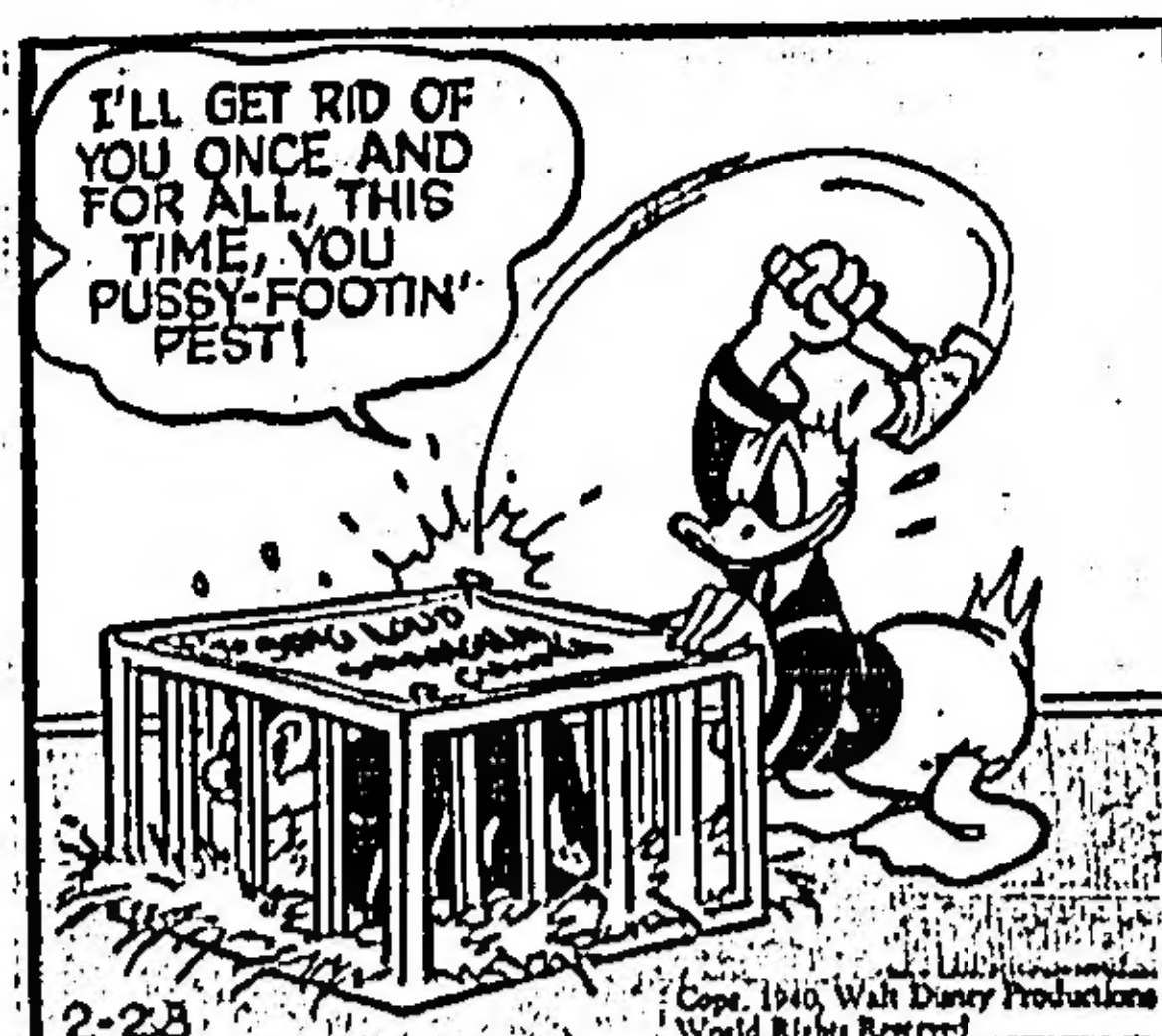
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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.
12.30 Rachmaninoff—Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini for Piano and Orchestra, Op. 43.
Sergei Rachmaninoff (Piano) and Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra.
12.54 Rachmaninoff—Prelude in D Flat Major, Op. 22, No. 13.
Eileen Joyce (Piano).
1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.
1.03 Dance Music by Harry Roy and His Orchestra.
1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.45 Frances Langford (Vocal) and Quentin Maclean (Cinema Organ).
2.15 Close Down.
6.00 Dvorak—Quartet in A Flat Major, Op. 105.
Prague String Quartet.
6.27 Closing Local Stock Quotations.
6.29 Verdi's "Rigoletto" Act III. Characters and Soloists in order of appearance: Gilda, daughter of Rigoletto, Mercedes, Count (Soprano); The Duke of Mantua, Dino Borgiole (Tenor); Rigoletto, his jester, Riccardo Stracciari (Baritone); Sparafucile, a bravo, Ernesto Dominici (Bass); Maddalena, sister of Sparafucile, Anna Mascetti Bassi (Contralto); and The Milan Symphony Orchestra.
7.05 The Orchestra Raymonde.
Berceuse (Jarnetoff); A Night On The Waves (Finnish Waltz—Koskimann); Electric Girl (Helmbergh).

The Navies Compared BRITAIN'S HUGE LEAD IN ALL KINDS OF SHIPS

By HECTOR BYWATER
OWING to the secrecy which has been observed on both sides since the outbreak of war, it is impossible to assess with certainty the present relative strength of the British and German Navies.
It is believed that many new ships of all types have been laid down in each country since last September, but no details are available.

85 names in R.A.F. casualties

THE 24th R.A.F. casualty list contains eighty-five names.

KILLED IN ACTION
Aldie, 41940, Pilot Officer P. A. F. Ayres, 32479, Flying Officer V. H. Broughton, 51870, Sergeant L. Miller, 50021, Sergeant J. E. Phillips, 52540, Sergeant I. C. Fraser, 52354, Aircraftman 1st Class F. Rowling, 51444, Sergeant G. A. Wallace, 52082, Leading Aircraftman A. V.
Previously Reported "Missing": Now Presumed "Killed in Action"
Grosby, 51640, Sergeant R. C. Hill, 54452, Aircraftman 1st Class A. M. Lane, 51151, Leading Aircraftman A. W. W.
Sheppard, 50072, Acting Sergeant L. A. Wounded or Injured in Action
Crann, 54527, Aircraftman 2nd Class B. Kain, 52534, Flying Officer J. C. Rutter, 53151, Leading Aircraftman C. M. Saul, 42080, Pilot Officer T. D. Skillings, 50490, Sergeant D. H. A.

In completed units, the opposing navies are constituted as follows:

	British	German
Battleships and battle cruisers	14	4*
Heavy cruisers with 8-inch guns	15	5
Light cruisers with 6-inch guns	60 (abt.)	10
Large aircraft carriers	12	2
Medium destroyers	50	30
Minelayers	0	10
Anti-aircraft ships (converted cruisers)	10 (abt.)	—
Submarines	70	known

*Including two pocket battleships which are in reality heavily-armed cruisers.

Small Craft
In addition each navy possesses a large number of sloops, motor torpedo boats, and other small fighting craft.

Vessels now building include:
British: Five battleships with 14-inch guns; four battleships with 16-inch guns.
German: Four battleships with 15-inch guns.
Cruisers, submarines and patrol craft are understood to have been laid down in both countries since September last.

The German losses in submarines have been so heavy that the number of these boats now available is purely speculative. It may range from 25 to 40 or more.

Numbers of Men
On the outbreak of war Britain, without counting the Dominions, had a naval personnel of 133,000 officers and men, the German total came to 75,000.
It is idle to speculate on differences in training, discipline and morale, but the events of the past seven months suggest that the British Navy is superior to the enemy in all these respects.

Red Indian Snipers

RED Indian snipers formed part of the third contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force which arrived in England recently.

Navymen who lined the sides of their ships cheered the Canadians as they embarked on small river steamers which took them to the quay.
They had travelled in well-known Transatlantic liners escorted by the Navy.

They were amused by Lord Haw-Haw's radio boasts that one of the troopships had been sunk. "Tell him," one Canadian said, "that he is a vain boaster. The voyage was uneventful. We never saw a German submarine or aeroplane."

The Indians' officer said their immense patience fully qualified them for their job as snipers.

2nd Division Soon

Also in the contingent were men who had been prepared for service under the Empire training scheme in Canada.

The troops were met by Major-General D. M. McNaughton, Commander of the Canadian Army, who came over with the first contingent.

The General was accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire Under-Secretary for the Dominions.

The second Canadian Division is ready to leave Canada as soon as the British High Command consider the time suitable.

It is believed in Canada that the second division will follow as soon as the first moves to France.



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Baskerville, 37337, Acting Flight Lieutenant J. J. Cross, 54536, Leading Aircraftman J. W. Fennell, 40225, Pilot Officer E. O. Jones, 56010, Sergeant A. R. Newton, 55170, Leading Aircraftman W. G. Nichols, 50100, Flight Sergeant D. W. G. Roberts, 54108, Leading Aircraftman J. H. Shepperson, 50120, Sergeant B. D. Stiles, 50047, Sergeant G. H. Wilkey, 30147, Flying Officer C. M. Williams, 50010, Sergeant B. R. HILLIER ON ACTIVE SERVICE
KILLED IN ACTION
Hewitt, 34506, Flight Lieutenant E. R. Cutler, 52537, Sergeant M. C. D. V. Farnshaw, 52311, Flying Officer D. V. Lindley, 56310, Sergeant D. C. Gillings, 54610, Sergeant J. W. S. Graham, 50254, Pilot Officer N. S. Harbottle, 51335, Acting Sergeant R. J. Harris, 50543, Sergeant H. J. L. Hinton, 40592, Pilot Officer I. H. Hunter, 7250, Pilot Officer H. B. Jackson, 53240, Corporal H. Lawrence, 53560, Leading Aircraftman C. A. Mackenzie, 52173, Aircraftman 1st Class L. J. J. Moore, 39089, Flying Officer W. J. Milson, 52210, Leading Aircraftman E. V. Murphy, 50000, Sergeant C. T. Neelton, 33465, Pilot Officer P. J. M. Obolsky, 51075, Pilot Officer A. Pizzey, 56695, Leading Aircraftman E. V. Radcliffe, 50203, Pilot Officer H. P. J. Rose, 50595, Aircraftman 2nd Class G. Sharpe, 51751, Aircraftman 2nd Class J. A. Sire-Grimm, 50033, Flying Officer W. J. Vaux, 40579, Pilot Officer R. B. Winterdon, 52405, Aircraftman 2nd Class K. C.
MISSING BELIEVED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE
Balston, 50567, Flying Officer J. P. H. Fennell, 42492, Pilot Officer J. E. G. Hilliday, 52042, Aircraftman 1st Class J. V. Liburn, 37855, Flying Officer E. C. WOUNDED OR INJURED ON ACTIVE SERVICE
Alexander, 33350, Aircraftman 1st Class D. Auger, 41015, Pilot Officer H. F. Beach, 51237, Corporal C. W. Bialau, 502247, Leading Aircraftman W. N. Brightmore, 53542, Corporal P. E. A. Carter, 56628, Leading Aircraftman G. W. D. Elliott, 42101, Acting Pilot Officer P. C. Jav, 74501, Sergeant A. E. Jones, 50070, Sergeant H. G. Knighton, 74573, Sergeant T. H. Maslen, 740274, Sergeant A. V. Sinclair, 52223, Sergeant A. T. Ryan, 52070, Flying Officer B. Wylie, 41769, Pilot Officer C. H.
DIED OF WOUNDS OR INJURIES RECEIVED ON ACTIVE SERVICE
Duff, 740369, Sergeant R. C. Hermels, 51703, Sergeant J. R. Johnson, 5253, Pilot Officer P. R. Lynch, 544738, Aircraftman 1st Class D. H. Scott, 42081, Acting Pilot Officer W. C. DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE
Broadhurst, 541074, Aircraftman 2nd Class E. Cross, 743085, Aircraftman 2nd Class G. S. James, 10224, Corporal L. C. Lock, 520907, Leading Aircraftman J. H. P. Spald, 574500, Aircraftman 1st Class J. Sparrow, 3142, Sergeant T. J. Tobin, 503477, Aircraftman 2nd Class A. E. R.

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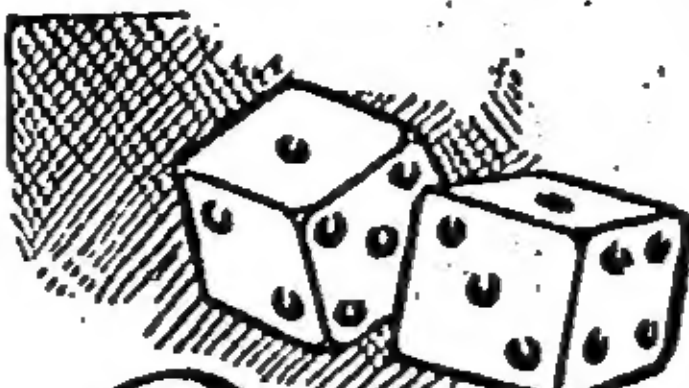
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Nazi Strategy

WHEN a strategical blunder has been made retribution does not always follow immediately. Initial success may be achieved when the false move is made behind a screen of treachery and surprise. But in the long run the penalty has to be paid.

There seems no reason for doubt that Germany has made a blunder of the first order.

Although the audacity of her coup and the skill with which it was organised are impressive, retribution has begun to follow, not merely because liberties were taken with strategical principles, but because it seems pretty certain that Hitler had made at least two false assumptions. It seems impossible that he contemplated the possibility of Norway offering resistance, or that he considered the chance of the Allied navies operating successfully in the Skagerrak and Kattegat against the line of communication of his main invading force. Much less did he imagine that they would penetrate to the Baltic.

The Germans, priding themselves on their army and air force, seem to have refused to acknowledge the potency of the naval weapon or its offensive potentialities, though they may realise its effectiveness as a beleaguering force.

Not even Hitler could have expected that the detachments occupying Norway's western ports would be able to maintain their communications with the sea. He must have counted on being able to establish communications with them by land from Oslo, and to reinforce them before the Allies could land troops to attack them. If Norway had tamely submitted that would have been an easy matter, for railway communication would have been available except in the case of Oslo. And if, contrary to his expectations, Norway showed fight, the force landed at Oslo could have been reinforced to overwhelming size, provided that the British Navy, subjected to air attack from Denmark and bases established in Southern Norway, did not dare to enter the Skagerrak.

If that was his conception, it is easy to see how it has been falsified by, first, the gallant resistance of the Norwegians and, second, the offensive action of the Navy.

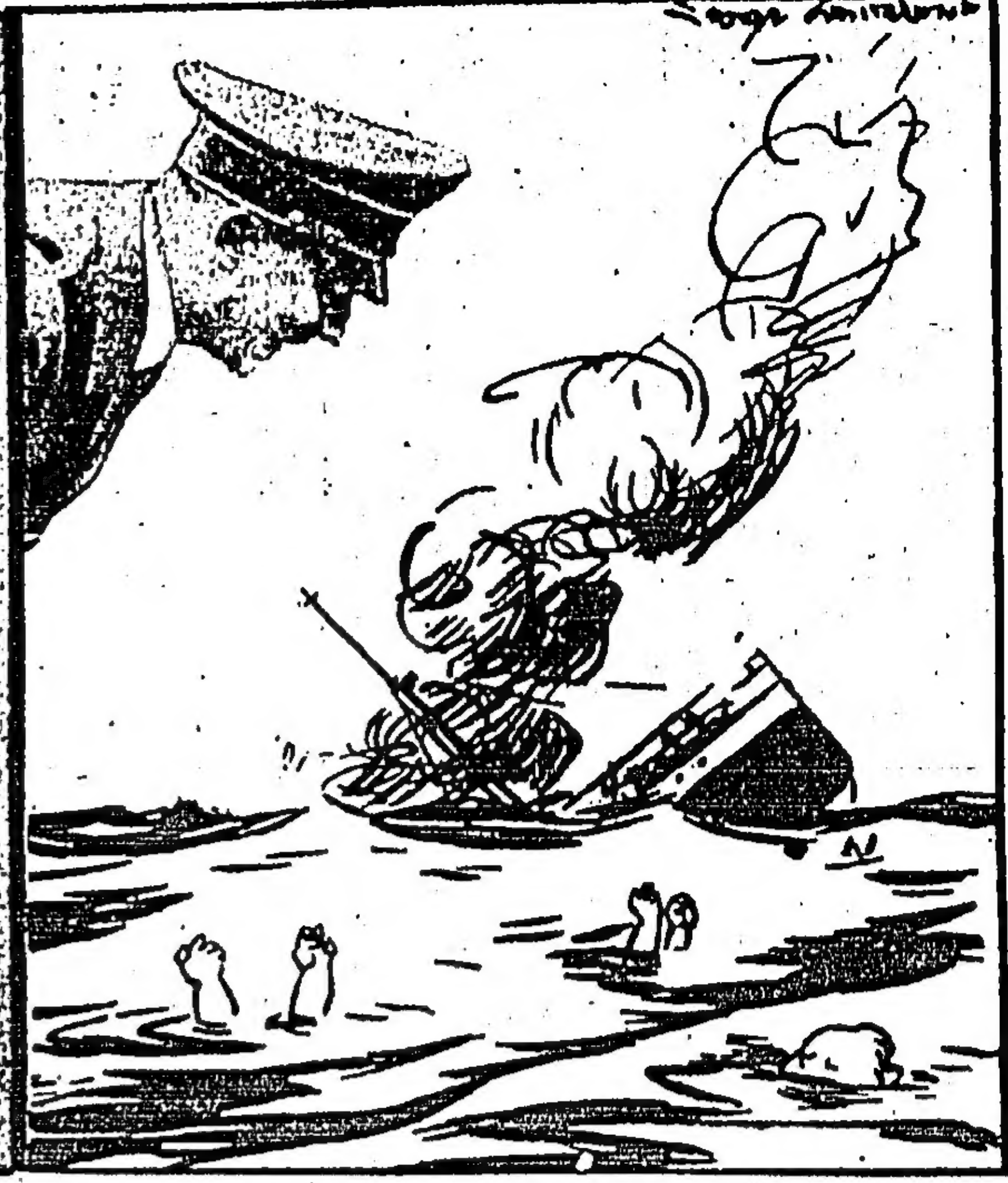
We do not know how many Germans landed at Oslo, but we can confidently assume that they are deficient in artillery, mechanised arms and transport. Some might have been sunk by the way but, in any case, it is highly improbable that completely equipped divisions were conveyed in the first fleet of transports.

Will it be possible to reinforce the troops which have been landed or to keep them supplied now that minefields have been laid and the German Navy is dispersed and weakened? The extension of the minefield into the Baltic is an indication that Allied naval power has come there to stay.

Time, as always, is a factor in the situation, and if the Germans cannot speedily reinforce the Oslo troops and equip them sufficiently to overcome Norwegian resistance the detachments on the west coast soon will be in a desperately isolated position.



A new postage stamp is being issued for Hitler's 51st birthday. It is a reproduction of one of a special series of pictures taken by Heinrich Hoffmann, Hitler's photographer, with the object of showing that the Fuehrer is a "kind man who loves children." The stamp shows Hitler bending down over a little girl. Our Own Correspondent.



THE FRIEND OF THE CHILDREN

The Best Guns are made in Fairyland

WHO, or what, is Bofors? It is the name of the finest gun-making concern in the world.

Greater than Krupp; Schneider Vickers, Skoda.

You may have seen the name mentioned in the newspapers lately because of Russia's aggression against Finland.

Sweden, and the countries throughout the world who are her eager customers, wondered, when Hitler invaded Norway, if he were not at the same time becoming a mannee to Sweden's Bofors, and to her rich iron ore deposits.

Bofors is not the name of an enterprising individual, but of a small community hidden in the heart of Central Sweden.

There may be bigger arms factories than Bofors, but there is none quite like it for quality.

Mars' Workshop

A caprice of Nature placed the "world's armoury"—as Bofors is rightly called—in a landscape that breathes peace. Imagine an immense expanse of melancholy pine-wood, sprinkled with limpid lakes and silvery brooks.

Suddenly, in this fairyland setting, the roving dreamer stumbles upon the Workshop of Mars.

Unless he has been warned by the endlessly rolling thunder from the nearby test-shooting ground (20 miles long!) he will step unwarned into an ocean of dazzling lights and bustling activity.

Before his eye now stretches a huge complex of mines, furnaces, foundries, forges, mills, workshops, and laboratories where 5,500 work day and night, in three shifts.

In the stately head office building of the "Aktiebolag (Joint stock company) Bofors" a staff of 850, comprising 370 designers and constructors, strives hard to cope with the unrelenting onrush of foreign orders.

How It Grows

More than 40 States, from world's greatest Empire to smallest republic, form Bofors' clientele.

How international Sweden's arms trade is may be judged in normal times, by a glance into the comfortable "Bokhotellet," where the company's foreign visitors—mostly controllers and observers—are lodged, often for months and years on end.

Here swarthy Iranians and gesticulating Spaniards may rub shoulders with phlegmatic Britons and domineering Germans, though directly a war breaks out Bofors stops delivering orders to the nations involved.

The whole rhythm of the world armaments race, since Hitler set it going in 1933, can be read in the annual returns of Bofors.

From £1,300,000 or so at the end of 1933, Bofors order books swelled to £10,000,000 for 1937!

Unlike many another munitions maker, Bofors need not be scared by the spectre of raw material shortage. The company is self-sufficient in iron ore, scrap and explosives.

Gun-making is no matter for improvisation. It is an accepted dogma

The world's eyes are now turning to Sweden, and here **JOACHIM JOSEFEN,**

expert on Scandinavian affairs, tells you of the great armament factory of Bofors, which is in the heart of a peaceful and peace-loving land.

with the Bofors management that it takes at least 20 years of training to make a really good constructor.

Thus Bofors commands to-day an unequalled stock of highly skilled workers, whose craftsmanship has been passed on from father to son for generations.

Bofors' boasts a manufacturing tradition of nearly 300 years: a modest ironworks, in 1646 endowed with royal privileges, was the cradle of the present world-spanning trust.

For two and a-half centuries the Bofors works remained in private ownership.

In 1873, a joint stock company was formed, of which the entire share capital passed, 21 years later, into the hands of Dr. Alfred Nobel, the Swedish genius who longed to be a poet, made a fortune out of guns and ammunition and then donated his millions to science and peace. Nobel personalities Sweden, the pacifist world arms supplier.

After the World War, Germany partially succeeded in getting control

of the Bofors works, but the Swedish Government swiftly passed an act specially designed to prevent this, after a stirring speech by Richard Sandler, the Swedish Foreign Minister.

He denounced the German grip on Sweden's war industry as wholly incompatible with the country's interests.

No sooner had the German interests in Bofors been liquidated than Great Britain began to manifest a keen interest in Swedish-made guns.

So then the Nazi press started hammering away, in virulent tones, at the allegedly "un-neutrality" attitude of Sweden if she dared to lend her help to Britain's rearmament.

Sweden, however, did fulfil some huge British orders.

Big Developments

Untrue, however, is a report circulated abroad that Great Britain had actually bought Bofors and subsidiaries. Such a sale would be wholly inadmissible both under the existing Swedish law and the statutes of the Bofors Company.

Nor is it conceivable that Sweden would have been willing to alienate the most valuable asset of her national defence.

The fact is that Bofors, to comply with the British demand for large and quick deliveries, had to proceed to further plant enlargement. These extensions were partly financed by the British.

Sweden benefits indirectly by these measures should she ever be dragged into a conflict.

On the other hand, it is obvious that her risks are greatly increased by the tie-up with Great Power politics which such a wholesale arms trade involves.

Terror of the SEAS

FOR the last sixty years, scientists have been experimenting with the destruction of ships and the taking of life by means of mines.

The idea originated in the sixteenth century when attempts were made to use floating charges of explosive against ships and bridges.

The modern mine is one of the deadliest weapons of warfare.

It is laid in position by a mine-layer, either a surface boat or a submarine, which can get rid of 200 mines in one trip.

The mines run along rails inside the bottom of the mine-laying vessel into mine-traps, from which they slide on steeply curved rails into the water and sink.

There are various kinds of mine. The British variety, when it is released, is pulled downwards by a weight to which it is attached by a mooring line. In the last war German mines were often so designed that after resting on the sea-bed for a short interval to ensure the mine-layer's safety, they detached themselves from the weight (called the sinker) and rose unattached to a mathematically determined depth.

There is also an oscillating mine, which drifts, and by mechanical means maintains itself at a pre-arranged depth. Being heavier than the water it sinks, but as soon as it sinks to a certain level a propeller is switched on and forces it up again until at the higher level the propeller automatically switches off, the mine begins to sink again, and the process is renewed.

It is claimed that this kind of mine cannot be swept up.

Mines are laid deep to attack submarines, and shallow to destroy surface vessels. Often they are laid in zig-zag patterns.

A mine is exploded when one of its soft lead sprouting horns is touched by a ship.

The process is this: In the horns is acid. The impact releases the acid which acts on a wire, which, in its turn, causes a primary charge of black powder to fire the main charge of 300lb. of high explosive.

British mines are so designed that if they become adrift from their moorings a spring is released which renders them harmless.

According to The Hague Convention of 1907, which Germany accepted; mine-laying is prohibited outside enemy territorial waters.

The same Convention laid down that drifting mines should become inactive one hour after they are first dangerous.

Mine-sweeping is done by two vessels some distance apart joined by a wire, along which is distributed a series of mechanical or explosive wire-cutters.

This is dragged beneath the surface, the moorings of the mines are cut, and the mines bob up to the surface, where they can be destroyed or swept up. A different problem arises when the mine has no moorings.

An ingenious enemy can follow the mine-sweepers in a submarine, laying new mines in a field which his adversary believes to have been rendered safe.

At the end of the last war a special mine-sweeping force was enrolled, consisting of 600 officers and 15,000 men, and over 23,000 Allied mines and some 70 German mines were cleared from the sea in the course of a year.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



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Budget Reception

GOVT. IS SATISFIED

Reply To Amery's Criticism

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Satisfaction at the reception of the Budget was expressed by Capt. H. F. C. Crookshank, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in the House of Commons Budget debate.

Capt. Crookshank said that criticisms had not been very loud and had been on an extraordinary line for the Commons—that we had not spent enough and that taxes were not high enough because everyone wanted a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Sounds Like Propaganda

Alluding to the statement of Mr. L. S. Amery that Germany was spending £3,000,000,000 a year on the war, which was more than Britain and France together, Capt. Crookshank said he did not know the source of that figure, but it might be part of German propaganda. Anyhow it was not only the British and French figures that had to be considered, but the whole imperial figures, including the Dominions, India and the whole Colonial Empire.

Moreover, our war effort included the potential production of other countries which we could use on the cash-and-carry basis.

Many Imponderables

The war effort of the Allies could not be measured with Germany's on a pound for pound basis. On our side we had a great many imponderables which were of enormous value, such as the rights of our people in freedom and justice, and also the support of the whole Empire and the certain knowledge of all independent nations that we were really fighting for their survival as well as our own.

Extension Of Export Credit Facilities

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, in reply to a question, said that the export credits guarantee department, on instructions from the Board of Trade, had been actively considering the situation created by war conditions.

He said that they had also considered the question of extending transfer cover, at present available to exporters.

It is not yet decided, he said, to make important extensions on existing facilities.

With a few exceptions, the proportion of transfer risk guarantee would be raised from 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. and a catastrophe, such as war or an invasion, would be expressly covered.

Dublin Castle Explosion

Stained-Glass Windows In Chapel Shattered

DUBLIN, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—A large area of Dublin was shaken by an explosion early to-day when a bomb or a land mine exploded in Dublin Castle.

The explosion took place near the headquarters of the special detective branch.

Considerable damage was done to the Chapel Royal and the valuable windows in the building were shattered.

One detective was slightly injured. A later report states that five detectives were injured, but not seriously, in the bomb explosion.

Exhibition Extended

The exhibition of paintings by Mr. Lin Fon-ming, now being held at the Hongkong University and which has been so well attended during the past few days, is going to be extended for one day until Sunday. The keen appreciation of the artist's work will be gathered from the fact that over 10,000 worth of pictures has been sold. Mrs. Lin, who is responsible for the exhibition in the absence of the artist, who is in Chungking, has made it known that half of the proceeds from the sales of the last day will be devoted to war relief purposes both in England and in China.

AMSTERDAM HAS A.R.P. PRACTICE

AMSTERDAM, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Air raid sirens wailed throughout Haarlem this morning in the first full dress A.R.P. practice.

In a few minutes the streets were empty except for the police and wardens.

Motor cars, omnibuses and other vehicles came to a standstill as the passengers and drivers sought refuge in nearby houses.

School children were conducted from the schools to houses in the vicinity.

They Died For Their Country

Air Ministry's New Casualty List

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry casualty list published to-day contains 113 names, including an aircraft-woman who died on active service.

Among those missing is Acting Flight Lieutenant R. P. A. Harrison, who took part in the R.A.F. England-Australia formation flight in 1937.

Aircraftwoman Killed

The woman is Aircraftwoman D. E. Calder, who was killed in a motor accident in England, and was buried with military honours.

The names comprise five killed in action; five others previously reported missing, now presumed killed in action; 16 missing, believed killed in action; 55 missing; 11 killed on active service; one missing, believed killed on active service; six wounded or injured on active service; two died of wounds or injuries; and eight died on active service.

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE BATTLE OF NARVIK

FROM PAGE ONE

The action developed into a running fight with the enemy retreating all the time and beginning to show damage.

Decisive 30 Minutes

The half hour after 2 p.m. was decisive. An extract from the bridge of a British destroyer says that at 1.58 p.m. one enemy was badly hit. At 2.03 p.m. the enemy was afire. At 2.05 p.m. the enemy was hit by torpedoes.

Another was afire at 2.14 p.m. and another enemy was afire at 2.24 p.m. There were two explosions on the second enemy destroyer to catch fire. At 2.26 p.m. there were two explosions on another destroyer.

The Final Curtain

It seemed that this was the end but four German destroyers fled up Rombakfjord, dropping smoke floats as they went to hinder the chase.

By 2.30 p.m. one enemy was a blazing wreck, one drifted a derelict north of Narvik and abandoned by the crew who were swimming for the shore; a third had beached herself and the remainder had sought refuge at Rombakfjord.

Wasp's Work

While the destroyer action was in progress, the Wasp was bombarding the shore batteries in the vicinity of the harbour, assisted by the Cossack which engaged the batteries fiercely at a range less than half a mile and silenced the enemy howitzer.

The Punjab and the Foxhound also supported the Cossack.

Meanwhile the other British destroyers chased the enemy to Rombakfjord, which is ten miles long with a narrow neck 200 yards wide half way up the fjord.

The Hero took the lead and the British advanced round another bend to discover what was beyond.

Against the ice at the head of the fjord lay three German destroyers. One appeared almost undamaged but there was no sign of life aboard. Only the bows of the second showed above the water, while the third was afire.

The Hero and Kimberley fired a few rounds but they soon checked as there was no reply.

Destroyer Scuttled

Armed parties were sent to investigate in whalers. As they approached the first destroyer, she listed and slowly sank. She had been scuttled.

The parties boarded the remaining destroyer, named Hans Luebmann, hauled down the German ensign and hoisted the White Ensign.

They found only one wounded officer aboard. He had been placed in a stretcher ready for removal, but it seemed that when the Hero came in sight, he had been left on the burning ship while his shipmates made their escape.

Seven Destroyers Sunk

Salvage of the Hans Luebmann was impracticable, so the Hero sank the last of the seven destroyers with a torpedo which hit the vessel below the bridge. She was lifted into the air and came down in crumbling pieces.

Having destroyed seven enemy destroyers at the cost of three British destroyers damaged, the British withdrew, leaving the Ivanhoe and Kimberley in possession of the fjord.

Later the Ivanhoe rescued the survivors of the destroyer Hardy from Ballanger.

The Ivanhoe landed 24 armed men, who took control of the hospital and school, where the Hardy's wounded had been accommodated.

120 Surrender To 24

During the night, 120 Germans entered the town and promptly surrendered to the 24 men.

The Norwegian authorities were anxious that these Germans should be kept in custody, and when the Ivanhoe party re-embarked they provided the Norwegians—mostly miners—with rifles and ammunition to guard the large body of German prisoners.

The Admiralty has issued a list of the casualties recently sustained in the Rodney, Eclipse and Hotspur—two of which were hit by German bombing attacks.

Sixteen were killed or had died of wounds in the Hotspur, seven were wounded in the Rodney, and three were killed and one had died of wounds and two were wounded in the Eclipse.

Newfoundland Artillery

First Contingent Now In England

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The first contingent of Newfoundland Artillery to arrive in England were welcomed at a north-west port by Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister for the Dominions.

The Newfoundlanders were accompanied by a further contingent of Canadians.

The Newfoundlanders are all volunteers and will serve with the Royal Artillery in a unit which, Mr. Eden assured them, would bear the name of their country.

The Gunners number 400. A total of 1,375 have been recruited and when the full complement arrives, they will form two regiments of heavy artillery.

Mr. Eden's Welcome

Mr. Eden addressed them and after referring to their traditions of the last war, said that they were again showing their readiness to serve voluntarily in a noble cause.

Many were already in the R.A.F. Some had flown over Germany. Newfoundland lumberjacks and sailors were already in Britain engaged on tasks vital to the war effort.

Nazi Charge Denied

No Unrestricted Air Warfare By Britain

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry declares that the German High Command communique allegation that Britain had opened unrestricted air warfare by attacking undefended places with no military objectives is unfounded.

The attack on Sylt was directed against Westerland Aerodrome, which is an important military objective, and one of the most heavily defended places in Germany.

The Air Ministry adds that it will be remembered that on March 17, enemy aircraft dropped bombs on the Orkneys causing casualties to civilians.

ANZAC DAY IN LONDON

FROM PAGE ONE

the Dominions were able to make in the present war.

Moreover in the last war Australia contributed 600 flying officers who brought down 300 enemy planes. But under the Empire Air Scheme for the present war the Australian contribution would be 14,000 pilots, 16,000 other members of air crews and 27,000 ground personnel.

30,000 Flying Officers

The net effect of this would be a total of 30,000 Australian flying officers as against 600 in the last war.

Similar progress had been made in Canada, which has a much greater population than Australia.

New Zealand and South Africa too had progressed and there could be no doubt that the contribution of the combined Dominions to the war effort would be even more effective than in 1914-18.

Sir Stanley said he believed that the Dominions and the outer-parts of the Empire would again be one of the determining factors in achieving victory for the Allies.

The Tientsin Blockade

PEKING, Apr. 26 (Reuter).—Well-informed foreign circles here are of the opinion that not too optimistic hopes should be placed on the cessation of the Tientsin blockade even if the present negotiations on the silver question and successfully.

The Japanese-controlled Chinese newspaper in Tientsin, the "Yung Pao", in a special article stresses that the blockade concessions are a war-time measure and therefore the lifting of them is a question for the Japanese army alone to decide.

ALLIES BUYING U.S. PLANES

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Contracts for \$200,000,000 worth of American aeroplanes and engines have been signed within the past fortnight.

This was announced by the Allied purchasing mission.

The contract includes large quantities of Bell and Curtis pursuit planes, Douglas bombers, Wells, Allison, Wright and Pratt-Whitney engines.

Checking Anti-War Activities

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir John Anderson, the Home Secretary, announced that he was considering strengthening the Defence Regulations which was desirable for checking activities that might impede the national war effort.

Battleships To Be Modernised

NEW YORK, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The House of Representatives Naval Committee have approved a bill authorising the modernisation of the battleships New York, Texas and Arkansas.

The bill provides for expenditure totalling \$5,725,000.

OBITUARY

Former Governor In West Africa

London, Apr. 25.—The death occurred on April 23 of Sir Alexander Ramsford Slater.—Reuter.

The British colonial administrator was born in November 1874, and educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Entering the Ceylon Civil Service in 1899, he received promotion rapidly, becoming Assistant Postmaster-General in 1900, Assistant Colonial Secretary a year later and a District Judge in 1905. After a period of special service in the Straits Settlements he returned to Ceylon in 1910 as Deputy Controller of Customs and was promoted in 1912 Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary. Transferred to West Africa in 1914, he was made Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast and for several periods in the next eight years was Acting Governor, receiving the C.M.G. and C.B.E. for his services.

In 1922 he was made Governor of Sierra Leone and in 1924 was knighted (K.C.M.G.). He proved a singularly competent administrator and was ably assisted by his wife whom he married in 1918 and who was an excellent organiser carried out many schemes for the benefit of the native women and children.

In 1927 Slater returned to the Gold Coast as Governor. His administration was noteworthy for remarkable progress in the colony. His predecessor, Sir F. G. Guggisberg, had begun to work of reforming the backward conditions there and Slater followed on with great vigour and foresight, introducing far-reaching schemes of development. By 1930 the colony had been transformed into a healthy and prosperous domain with the finest harbour in West Africa, good railways and excellent motor roads, while the formerly bloodthirsty Ashantis had been turned into keen farmers. In October 1930, he was contemplating a right control of the gini traffic, through the gradual restriction of importation until in 10 years complete prohibition would be reached.

Spontaneous Reaction

Sweden And Invasion Of Norway

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Dealing with the German attitude to Sweden, the Swedish newspaper "Social Demokraten" asks whether Germany is incapable of understanding Sweden's natural reaction towards the invasion of her neighbour Norway.

"The Swedish feelings are quite spontaneous," says the paper, "and are not the result of foreign propaganda."

Concerning the Nazi denials that civilians had been fired on, the paper says that a new light has been thrown on this subject by the machine-gunning of Swedish ships within Swedish territorial waters.

The "Social Demokraten" says that it will not be prevented from publishing news which it considers true.

FIRST NIGHT AIR BATTLE

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—It is authoritatively stated that during the raid on Stavanger on Wednesday, British bombers met Messerschmitts for the first time at night.

It is also stated that a number of enemy planes on the ground flamed up after bombs were dropped from a low level. They were still blazing after the raiders had left.

NO NEW TRADE AGREEMENT

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—In reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Ronald G. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, said that no negotiations for a new war trade agreement with Japan had taken place.

He said that there had been exchanges of views in Tokyo in respect of contraband bound by Germany. He was considering whether any further steps could usefully be taken in the matter.

State Of Neutrality Proclaimed

WARM SPRINGS, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt has proclaimed the existence of a state of war between Germany and Norway and United States neutrality in the conflict.

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The War Office announces that the official description of the British Expeditionary Force in Norway is the North Western Expeditionary Force.

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Detailed instructions for the evacuation of Malmo were broadcast to-day.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 26, 1890. So keenly are the opium merchants in Bombay feeling the competition of native opium in China, that they have sent a petition to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General of India, begging him to reduce the export duty on the drug.

The population of England is estimated at 28,000,000.

25 YEARS AGO

April 26, 1915. Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a communique reports that fighting in Belgium continues, under conditions favourable to the Allies. Two German attacks, debouching from Paschendale and Brodlands, were stopped by the British. The Germans violently bombarded Ypres. We progressed along the right bank of the Yser canal by means of vigorous counter attacks. We repulsed an attack at Notre Dame de Lorette. The battle on the Heights of the Meuse is developing.

10 YEARS AGO

April 26, 1930. After a conference with the Hankow and Wuchang Divisional Commanders, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the President of the National Government, left this afternoon for the Honan-Hupeh frontiers to inspect the Nationalist troops and the Nationalist defences. Marshal Chiang is understood to have brought with him \$5,000,000 from the National Treasury to pay the Nationalist Commanders fighting on the Hupeh borders.

Recent changes and appointments of China Coast officers:

Captain J. Beck, from reserve, has gone master, Puyang. Captain J. B. Nisbet, of the Puyang, has gone master Ningpo. Captain J. Taylor, of the Ningpo, is on reserve.

Captain A. Von Winkler, of the Chungshan, is on reserve. Captain J. W. Jenkins, from reserve, has gone acting master, Changsha.

Captain J. McCulloch, C. N. Co., is on Home Leave.

Captain Y. N. Campbell, from special duty, has gone acting master, Wanshan.

Mr. D. C. Sim, second officer, Changsha, has gone acting chief officer, Hsin Peking. Mr. J. Robinson, chief officer, Hsin Peking, has gone chief officer, Kowloon.

Mr. W. A. McDonald, chief officer, C. N. Co., is on special duty.

Mr. S. L. Garrett, second officer, Wanshan, has gone second officer Yunnan.

Mr. R. W. Foster, from reserve, has gone acting chief officer, Wanshan.

5 YEARS AGO

April 26, 1935. Germany will immediately publish a new Defence Law providing compulsory Army service, as her first reply to the League of Nations' Council's vote of condemnation. This will be looked upon as a challenge, or gesture of defiance against the League.

It is further learned that the Reichsminister of Defence has reported to Chancellor Hitler that he has nearly finished the draft of the law which will carry out Reichswehr's decree of March 10 providing Germany with an Army of 600,000 fighting men.

It is understood that the First Class of conscripts will be called on August 1.

Elimination of all serious competition with the Nazi Party press is expected to be effected by a new law promulgated to-night.

Its most important provision prohibits the publication of newspapers by joint stock companies, public, professional co-operative or similar organisations or any non-Aryan. The results will be that newspapers can in future only be published by individuals but the Nazi Party and persons and corporations whom it specially authorities, are exempted.

Senator William E. Borah, Republican from Boise, Idaho, will seek his party's nomination for the next Presidential election and will attempt to defeat President Roosevelt's faction with a revived "Republican war party" behind him.

There was an advance of 1½d. in the sterling rate of the Hongkong dollar this morning, bringing the official quotation to 2s. 6d. Since Monday, the dollar has risen 3½d. and there are prospects of a still further advance.

To-day's rate of the dollar is the highest seen since 1924, in which year the quotation rose to 2s. 6½d. Leaving out 1924, we have to go back to 1922 to discover a rate of 2s. 6d.

Menara Short Brothers, well-known aeroplane constructors of Rochester, have received from Imperial Airways an order for a "composite aeroplane" for experimental use, with a view to a transatlantic air mail service inauguration. The craft consists of two four-engined monoplane on a flying boat which will carry a heavily loaded mail aeroplane into the air where it would be released at a considerable height, thus overcoming the taking off difficulties.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says:

One lakh of Government 3½% Loan changed hands at \$97, otherwise the market continues dull.

Buyers.

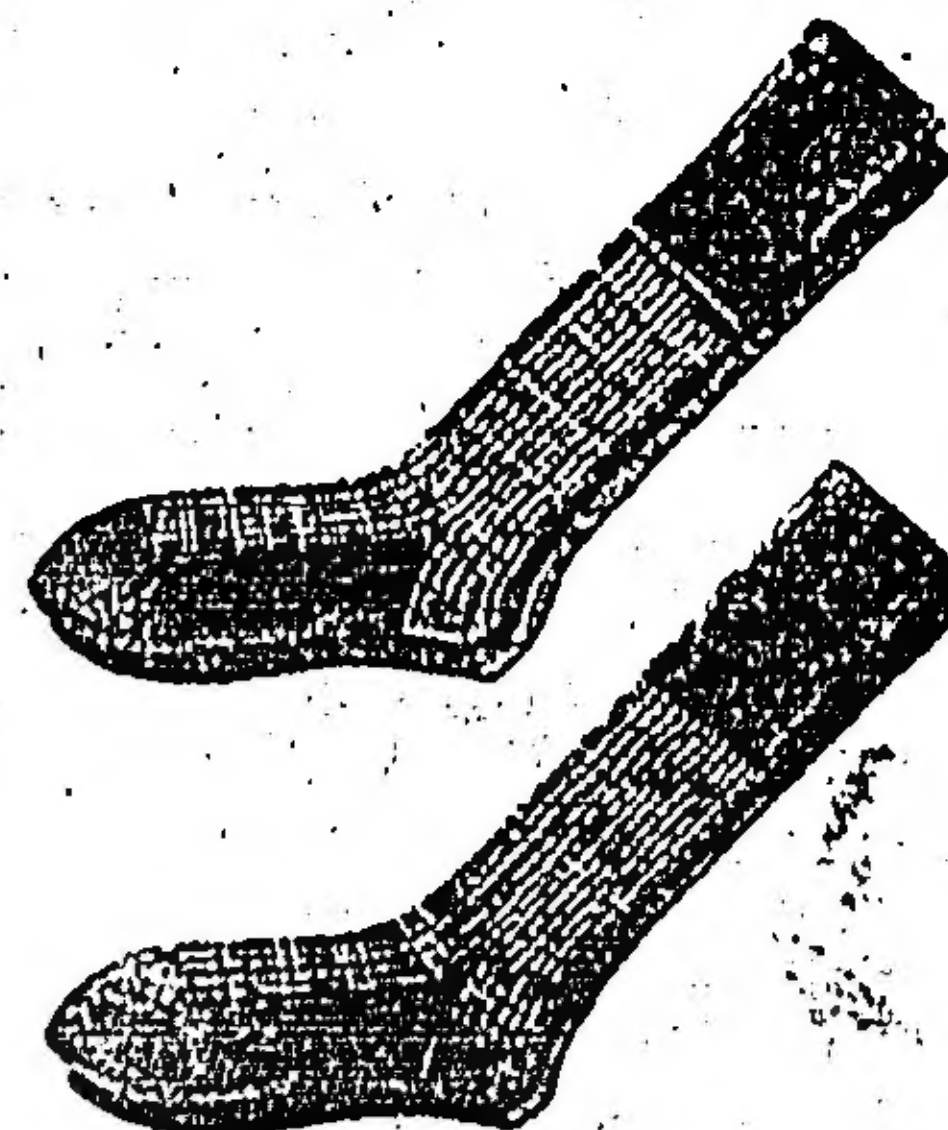
H.K. Banks \$1,495
Union Ins \$490
Docks Cum Rts \$21½
Hotels \$4.55
Trams \$17½
Cements \$17
Daily Farms \$21½
Lano Crawford \$7.50
Yan Powell \$1
Entertainments \$8.00

Sellers.

Docks Cum Rts \$22
Hotels \$4½
Trams \$17.85
Electricity \$65½
Telephones (Old) \$29
Daily Farms \$22½

Sales.

Union Ins \$500
Docks Cum Rts \$21.00
Docks Rts \$670/80
Trams \$17.55
Yan Powell \$25½
Electricity \$60½/05.30
Telephones (Old) \$29
H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan \$97



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The finals of the Hongkong Army (Army) Sports Board athletic championships, which should have taken place yesterday afternoon on the Polo ground, have been postponed until Tuesday, April 30, at the same ground and time. The torrential rain on Wednesday night flooded the Polo ground, making it impossible to hold any events at all.

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No Polish Documents Were Left In Warsaw

COL. BECK'S STAFF PROVES WHITE BOOK WAS FORGERY

BUCHAREST,

The documents on which the Nazis base their White Book laying the blame for the war on America and Britain are conclusively branded as forgeries by Polish officials interned in Rumania with Colonel Beck, the former Foreign Minister.

They point out that all the Polish Foreign Office archives were either transferred to Angers, France, now the seat of the Polish Government, or burned before the Government left Warsaw.

They also point out that the alleged correspondence mentioned in the Nazi White Book between the British Ambassador in Warsaw and the British Foreign Office could not have been found in the Polish Foreign Office in Warsaw, as it would have been filed at the British Embassy.

Britain Refused

M. Tillea, who left Bucharest to resume his post as Minister in London, has made clear to his Government Britain's attitude to Rumania. There are many things to be cleared up between the two countries. There is a feeling here that Britain does not appreciate Rumania's position and is too reluctant to grant Rumania economic advantages.

The Rumanian Government feel that Britain has been over-sensitive and is also making it difficult for Rumanian exporters.

They cite a refusal by Britain of consignments of canned meat on the ground that the meat would not have a market in England. Then when it was sold to Germany they black-listed the manufacturer.

HONOURED BY THE KING



The men who let the Broom go but sank a Nazi U-Boat leave Buckingham Palace, after receiving Distinguished Service Crosses from His Majesty the King. They are Lieutenant Robin Hugh Mayliss Hancock, (left) and Lieutenant Maurice Wykeham-Martin.

EGYPT A VAST CAMP

EGYPT which has become the Allies' greatest training camp, emerges today as the springboard from which the Allied forces could act if the war should spread to south-eastern Europe or the Middle East.

From the Suez Canal to the desert oases British and Egyptian forces are entrenched, or are being trained for transfer to distant battlefields.

There is close collaboration between the British, French and Egyptian commands, and conversations have been held between King Farouk, as Commander-in-Chief of all the Egyptian forces, General Weygand, the French Commander in the Near East, General Sir Archibald Wavell, commanding the British forces in the Middle East, General Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Egypt, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean, and high French naval officers.

It is understood that only French, Indian, Dominion and Senegalese forces would go into action, while the Egyptians and Palestinians would be stationed at home to guard the bases, concentrating on anti-aircraft defence and frontier and coastal defence.

Network of Roads

The British contraband control is fully effective in the region of the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, with control points at Aden, Suez, Alexandria and Haifa. Britain is thus assuring that nothing passes these points which could be of any help to the enemy.

Throughout the desert British and Egyptians are building a network of new military roads for rapid transport of troops and supplies.

Desert units are the most modern in the world, with balloon-tired transport lorries and caterpillar tanks—the latter capable of forty miles an hour over the sand dunes. With Egypt in such a state of preparedness Britain is ready for any enemy threat in the East, for from Egypt trained men, wonderfully equipped, could be poured in their thousands to any new front.

GOERING'S ANTI-JEW BOOK MADE HIM TIRED

By WILLI FRISCHAUER

YESTERDAY I inspected the two books from Hermann Goering's library which are to be sold by auction at Sotheby's.

One is "Bolshevism from Moses to Lenin, a Conversation Between Hitler and Myself," by Dietrich Eckart.

The other, on which Goering wrote his signature, deals with "The Secrets of the Elders of Zion," by Gottfried zur Beck. It has been proved to be a fake.

Goering must have read these books some sixteen years ago. No doubt they communicated to him the first hint of the pseudo-scientific arguments used by the Nazis against the Jews.

Taught Hitler

Some of the arguments must have delighted the young and innocent reader.

He underlined certain passages twice or three times and wrote scribbles ("quite right") in the margin. Dietrich Eckart, author of one of the books, taught Hitler most of the propaganda slogans which are still his stock-in-trade.

Eckart was arrested following the Nazis' beer-house putsch in Munich in 1923, and died shortly after his release. His book was "never finished."

The publishers expressed the hope that Hitler would finish the work on his own release from prison.

Eckart describes Hitler as shouting

anti-Semitic arguments at him. "Prove it, prove it," demands Eckart.

A Brain-Wave

When Hitler tried to prove that Jesus was not a Jew, Goering underlined the passages and wrote: "Very important—Jesus never a Jew."

In another place, where the book deals with race-shaming, Goering had a brain wave. "Jewish race-shame of whole Aryan peoples," he writes. But Goering must have been tired, intoxicated or under the influence of the drugs which he took at that time when he made his comments on the second book. The handwriting is unsteady.

"Does not this explain everything?" he comments on a passage dealing with the migration of Jews and their settlements in Europe.

Sleep At Last

As one after another of the alleged Jewish admissions in the "Protocols" are quoted he comments: "Jewish cheek," "Jewish cynicism" and "Jewish uprightness."

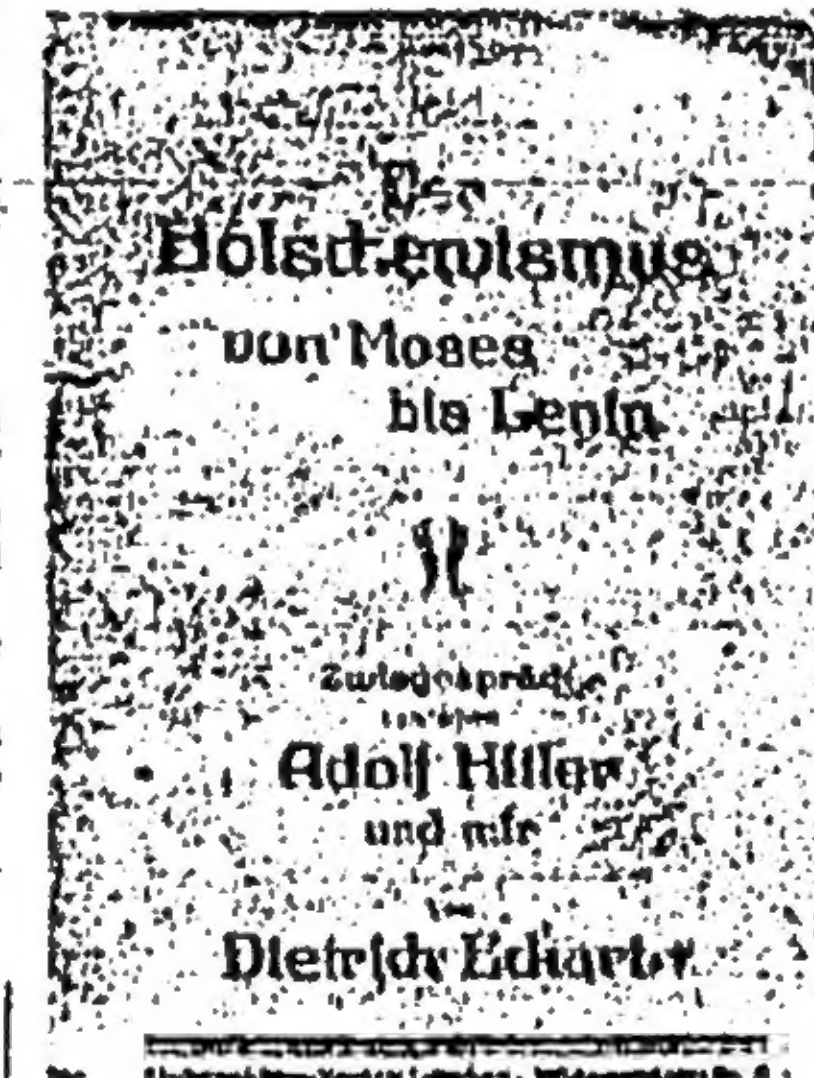
Every comment is underlined three or four times.

But Goering's handwriting becomes more and more unintelligible. In the end he must have gone to sleep.

The last fifteen pages bear no comments at all.



Goering's signature above the title of "The Secrets of the Elders of Zion"—the notorious forgery used by Teagist Russia as an excuse for pogroms.



The book, "Bolshevism from Moses to Lenin," described as a discussion with Adolf Hitler.

Uses Gas Mask As Cure For Cold

GAS mask sent him by a friend in England has been put to odd use by Andy Devine, raucous-voiced comedian now in an important role in "Little Old New York."

The versatile Devine has converted the grim piece of apparatus into a device for curing colds. He loads the canister of the mask with soothing fluid, dons the thing and by breathing through it is able to keep in check the heavy cold he has contracted.

The mask has worked so well, Andy said, that he is seriously considering recommending its use to prevent and check colds to the medical fraternity.

HE WAS BOWLED OVER!

Archibald Samuel Fowler, twenty-two-year-old professional cricketer, fainted twice at a London West End register office during his wedding to Miss Joan May Harvey, aged twenty.

He swooned once immediately after saying "I will," and again while the bride was making her declaration.

Each time he was revived with a drink of water, but he had to be helped out after the ceremony.

Mr. Fowler is the son of Mr. Archibald John Burgess Fowler, of Wharfedale-gardens, W. who is also a professional cricketer.

'erbert 'iggs 'is collum

a lot of hongkong people seems ter ave the idee they an all dont get short in the rite places an thats a sin wch we wants ter put rite strike away.

corlumme all an me gits up the hongkong ocl is corled the grips corlovdnduck if yu goes up there about 12 pip emma or midnite any saterday it aint very and to understand the corlled (noospaper wurd) all an me as bin there an seen nuchure in the ror—sum of it very ror an all gettin ter grips good an proper.

wun of the fings we likes abart the ocl is yu dont ave ter ave any mune. orl yu as ter do is above yer monicker on a bit of paper wot the chinee bloke gives yer and evryfings okey-doke. all an me as showed our names darn a lot ov times an ave got a idee we will ave ter make wun av them there nonnegrishun packs yuwerwise they wont appreciate the fact that the pen is mytler than the dollar

the fng I cannt understand abart oclis why they as ter corl a lump av stike "illy der but", the forin wirts they puts on the ole "me an yu" just abart gets all darn. yuunt e told me the proper fng ter do is ter ave orl the blinkin numbers on the menu so yer cant make a mistake. ole all troyed it art the avver mite an by the time e ad got darn ter number - 4 he ad waffled three different kinds ov supe.

anuver fng abart the ocl is them fies shows. all an me wanted ter ave a deiko at little ole dave arvey an them cuple ov little bits of orl-right e as wiv lm. we fixes a spehul table in front but corlumme wen the show was comin on yu orl ter see the blinkin scrum. no foolin they was just like a swarm ov lokusta. me an all didnt even ave room ter get art an ole gal wiv prickly eat on er back neerly sits darn on our table an shoves er elbow inter the jelly. I manages ter stand up an becos little ole dave arvey is abart 4 feet lgh I see a bit of the place where he air orl be but the only way to ave a peep at the gals was ter go rorlin abart between the peepuls legs wch all done of course an e cums back wiv a black eye

we 'as the best time in bessys bar wch is very conveyenly situated. if yu goes there about 12 pip emma or midnite yu kin swipe osunns ov beer wot the wavy navy as ter flout ther blinkin mines an—wun bloke wos shavin me the 'air on is cheat the avver mite.

we got inter a bit ov a mixup anuver time wen we took our little flitta darn ter the plice where yu leaves yer 'at.

the chinee bloke must 'ave made a bit of a bloomer becos all anded in is tikit an got a set ov false teef an I got a liddy brassery strike a chicken up a plum tree—wot a life!

ELIZABETH ARDEN'S FAMOUS ARDENA MASQUE



One of the most successful of Elizabeth Arden's Treatments — It clears a muddy or sallow skin, tones and refines a coarse and blotchy one. An excellent preparation for the skin inclined to oiliness.

Give your skin an ARDENA MASQUE Treatment and see the results

LANE • CRAWFORD • LTD.

Perfumery Dept.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY & SERVICE Tel. 28151

SALE EXTRAORDINARY RADIOS & RADIO-GRAMOPHONES

REAL BARGAINS ALL WAVE SETS

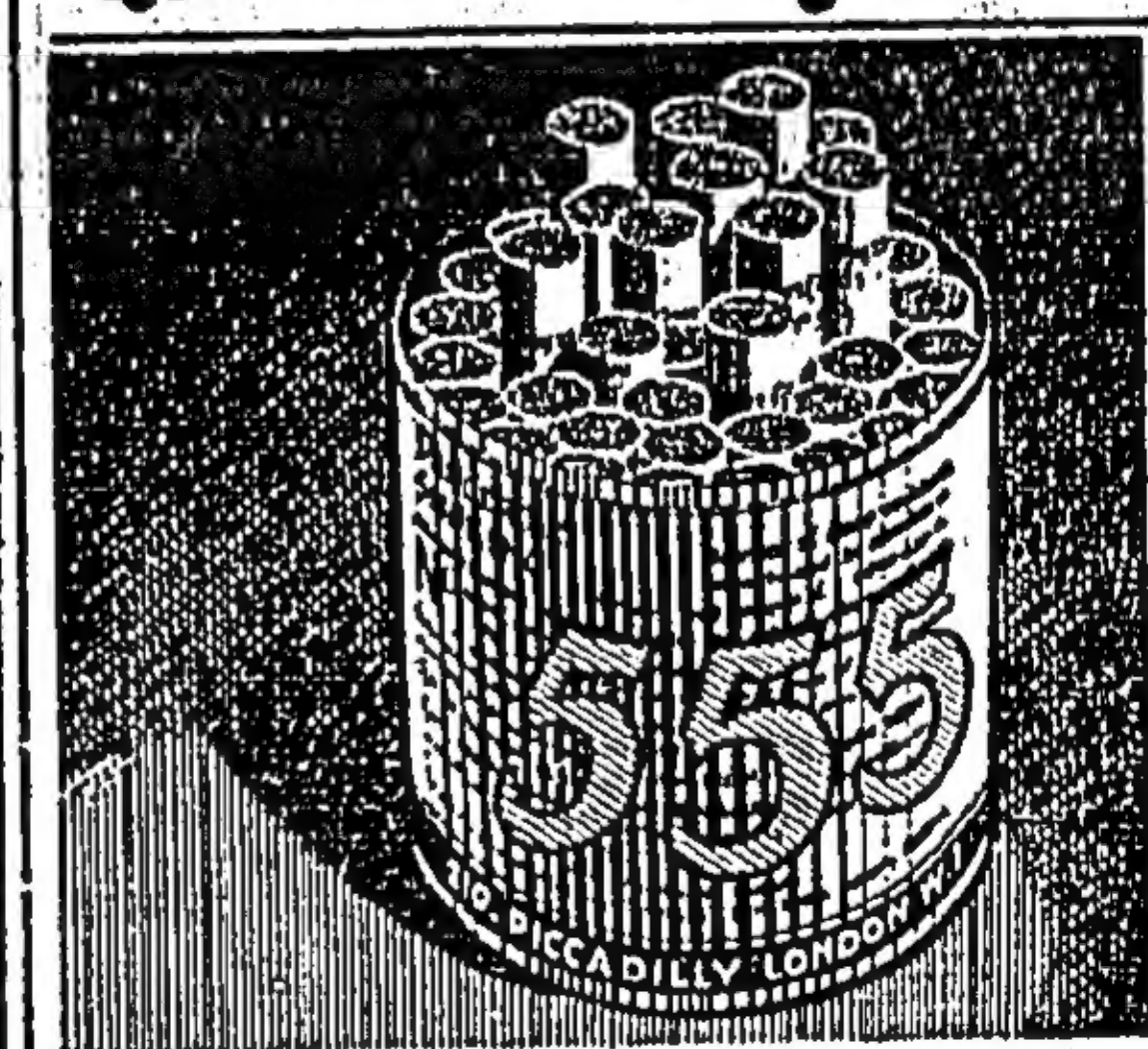
FROM \$30.00 UPWARDS

TSANG FOOK PIANO COMPANY

Marina House, 19 Queen's Road C. Phone 24648.



QUANTITY or QUALITY.. WHICH?



State Express 555 cost a little more, but the value they give—the increased smoking satisfaction they provide—is worth it.

STATE EXPRESS

555

50 for \$1.30

THE BEST CIGARETTE IN THE WORLD • COSTS SO LITTLE MORE

THE HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The Society asks for \$35,000

In 1940 to meet the increasing needs of sick and destitute children in Hong Kong, against which the income to date is \$12,000 only. In order to continue its work, the Society appeals for the balance of \$23,000 before the close of the financial year on 31st October. A copy of the Annual Report for 1939 may be obtained from:

Mr. A. McKELLAR, C.A.
c/o Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.,
P. & O. Building
Mr. KWOK CHAN,
c/o The Bank of L'Indo-Chine,
Hong Kong.
Hon. Treasurers.



AT REPULSE BAY SEASON'S OPENING

SUMMER NIGHT DANCES

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, 27th APRIL, 1940

EXTENSION 2 A.M.

(Thereafter Nightly from 9 p.m. till 1 a.m.)

IN THE

NEWLY AIR-CONDITIONED RESTAURANT BALLROOM

WITH

THE LIDO'S NIGHT-CLUB DANCE ORCHESTRA

COVER CHARGE FOR NON-DINERS \$1.00 FOR RESERVATIONS PHONE 31221

THE LIDO—REPULSE BAY

KING'S

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

IT'S EVERYBODY FOR HIMSELF!

She was looking for new
FIELDS to conquer... and
he was out to tame the
wild WEST!



NEXT CHANGE "THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES"
A 20th Century Fox Picture with Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce, Ida Lupino

MAJESTIC THEATRE

MAJESTIC THEATRE
MATINEES: 20c-30c • EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c

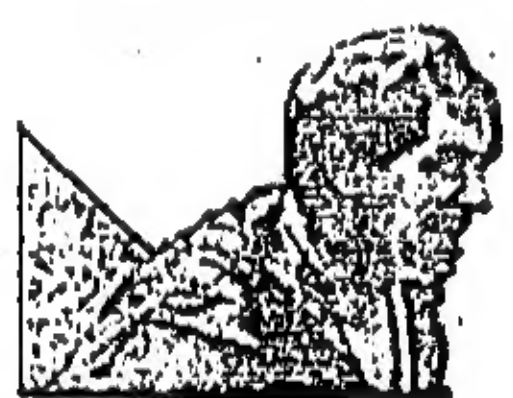
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
MUTINY OF MURDERERS ON THE ISLE OF THE DAMNED!

MEN CONDEMNED TO LIVE
WITHOUT HOPE ON THE ISLE
THAT MAN FORGOT...

Caged men revolt... on
the Isle of the Damned
... Ruthless murderer
appoints himself dic-
tator... seizes gov-
ernor's daughter for
his bride...
Then the sleepless vigil
... 24 hours a day...
day after day... to
protect her from the
menace of murderous
mutineers.



KING OF THE DAMNED



CONRAD VEIDT
HELEN VINSON

Scenarist and dialogue by Sidney Gilliat
Directed by Walter Forde

A PRODUCTION

ADDED ATTRACTION

LATEST MOVIE TONE NEWS
Directly After Showing At The King's Theatre

COMMENCING TO-MORROW
THE SCREEN'S GREATEST STORY — ITS OWN!
Romance Of Movies Filmed In Colour!

"HOLLYWOOD CAVALCADE"
ALICE FAYE — DON AMECHE — CAST OF 1000!
A 20th Century-Fox TECHNICOLOR Production

SATURDAY NIGHT
DINE — WINE

AND DANCE

at —
Chantecler

CHANTECLER SWING DUO

EXTENSION TILL 2 A.M.

NATHAN ROAD KOWLOON
NO COVER CHARGE TEL. 50021

Big Plane Will Carry 33 Passengers

NEW AMERICAN AIR "FLYER" IS READY

THEY WILL BECOME R.N. OFFICERS



NAVAL RATINGS from the lower deck drilling at the shore station, H.M.S. King Alfred. Officers are trained at this station for all classes of vessels and, if necessary, receive specialised instruction.

They Called Him Haig Allenby—

WHEN his birth was registered his surname was Coleman, as Milliaman Coleman, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour after smashing a Bedford shopfront. An Army officer said Haig Allenby had made himself a "general" (no pun intended) "nuisance." In other words he was nobly christened.

But He Was A Bad Soldier

STAR THEATRE
HANKOW RD. KOWLOON. DAILY AT 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.20 TEL 57795
TO-DAY ONLY



TO-MORROW: "IN NAME ONLY" RKO-Radio Picture

CENTRAL DAILY AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 and 9.30 p.m.
PRICES: 45 cts., 55 cts., 80 cts.
QUEEN'S RD. CENTRAL: CAB PARK — JERVOIS STREET
Take Bus No. 4 or 5 going west: 3 min. from stop opposite Queen's

LAST FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY



Erich Maria Remarque's Greatest Novel, presented by Universal

Ingenohl's
Grand Corona



Box of 25 \$ 9.50

Humidor of 25 \$ 9.50

Humidor of 50 \$18.00.

DE LUXE Box of 10 \$ 4.40

DE LUXE Box of 25 \$10.00

DE LUXE Box of 50 \$19.00

DE LUXE—Camagon of 25 \$11.50

In GLASS TUBE—Box of 10 \$ 5.50

Obtainable at all

Ingenohl's Cigar Stores "La Perla del Oriente" and other tobacconists

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

AT 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30 TEL. 31453 • AT 2.30-5.20-7.20-9.30 TEL. 56856

SHOWING TO-DAY

MEN WHO FOUGHT
FOR GLORY BENEATH
THE DESERT SUN!

RECKLESS IN LOVE!
RUTHLESS IN CONFLICT!
DAUNTLESS IN PERIL!

A THRILLING LOVE STORY
YOU'LL LONG REMEMBER!



Ronald COLMAN
Rudyard Kipling's
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"



ORIENTAL THEATRE
DAILY 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.30
ROAD WANCHAI TEL. 56856

ONLY TWO MORE DAYS — To-day — To-morrow
THEY WERE NEVER SO FUNNY AS NOW!

They turn the campus crazy, the dean dizzy, they
think cricket is an insect. They will drive you
"nuts" with their uproarious insanity.



FOR SUNDAY AND MONDAY

"DEAD END" KIDS, MARGARET LINDSAY, RONALD REAGAN
BLAZING "HELL'S KITCHEN" ACTION FILLED
MATINEES: 20c-30c • EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c.

TAKE ANY TRAM or HAPPY VALLEY BUS.
CATHAY
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20, & 9.30 P.M.
MATINEES: 20c, 30c, 40c • EVENINGS: 20c, 30c, 50c, 70c, 80c.

TO-DAY, ONE DAY ONLY!

THE LAUGH HIT
OF THE CENTURY!
M-G-M's \$1,000,000
Comedy Sensation!



GROUCHO • CHICO • HARPO
MARX BROTHERS
"A Night at the Opera"
KITTY CARLISLE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production

TO-MORROW ONLY Norma Shearer, Fredric March, Chas. Laughton
"The Barretts of Wimpole Street"

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FREDERICK PERCY FRANKLIN,
at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50
for 3 days prepaid

WANTED TO BUY.

WE pay high prices for all gold and silver articles, diamonds, jewels, and gold dust. Apply China Gold Refining Co., Pedder Building, 2nd floor.

FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the publisher, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE

INWARD MAILS

Japan and Shanghai Apr. 26.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date, 20th April.
Canton Apr. 27.
Hainan Apr. 27.
Japan and Shanghai Apr. 27.
Shanghai Apr. 27.
Calcutta and Straits Apr. 28.
Japan Apr. 28.
Shanghai and Amoy Apr. 28.
Hainan, Hoihow and Fort Bayard Apr. 29.
Hainan Apr. 29.
Shanghai Apr. 29.
Calcutta and Straits Apr. 29.
U.S.A. and Manila (San Francisco date, 16th March) Apr. 29.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service" San Francisco date, 23rd April Apr. 30.
Japan Apr. 30.

OUTWARD MAILS

Friday, Apr. 26
Shanghai and parcels only for Tientsin 1.30 p.m.
Sakon 1.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Japan 2.30 p.m.
Touren, Saigon and Bangkok 7 p.m.
Sakon 7 p.m.
Shanghai 7 p.m.
Saturday, Apr. 27
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Hainan Noon.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 5th May.
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 27, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 27, 5.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mombasa, Beira, Lourenco Marques, East and South Africa 5.30 p.m.
Sunday, Apr. 28
Canton 7.15 a.m.
Amoy 9 a.m.
Shanghai 9 a.m.
Monday, Apr. 29
Hainan 6.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Suez and London parcels—due London, 10th June.
K.P.O.
Parcels Apr. 29, 3 p.m.
Reg. Apr. 29, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 29, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Parcels Apr. 29, 3 p.m.
Reg. Apr. 29, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 29, 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday, Apr. 30
Batavia and Sourabaya 8.30 a.m.
Hainan 2 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A., by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 7th May.
K.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 7 p.m.

BLITZKRIEG THWARTED

FROM PAGE ONE

ports and official censorship does not hide the fact that the German "blitzkrieg" in Norway has been thwarted inasmuch as the quick victory the assault was intended to reach has not been won.

"To-day, two weeks after the first attack, German troops in Norwegian ports have not been able to establish contact with one another and have not been able to make a really vital advance inland from the coast. This inability to expand and attack to the utmost must be attributed to insufficient supply of fresh troops and new supplies."

Germany's Big Fear.

The "New Zürcher Zeitung" Berlin correspondent says the Berlin fears nothing more than stabilization of the northern front and the creation of a permanent secondary area in which German forces will be squandered. The usefulness of the new harbour bases will be diminished. The situation for Germany is becoming increasingly critical. The attack on Norway, far from intimidating the smaller states, have encouraged them to increase their defensive measures. The example of the determination of the Norwegian Government and the rapid intervention of the Western Powers have contributed greatly to this moral effect, to which is added the impression among the neutrals that the invasion of Denmark and Norway implied a weakening rather than an increase of German power.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

Tennis Tournament

Weather permitting FINALS will take place as follows:—
OPEN SINGLES... MONDAY, 29th April.
OPEN DOUBLES... WEDNESDAY, 1st May.
Play commences at 4.30 p.m. sharp each day.
Booking for Stand now open at Moutrie's.
Tickets \$1 incl. tax.
Prize-giving will take place after OPEN DOUBLES FINAL.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1940, at Noon in the BOARD ROOM of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, HONG KONG, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the financial year ended 31st December, 1939, and re-electing two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th April to 30th April, 1940, both days inclusive.
Dated this 8th day of April, 1940.

By Order of the Board,

J. P. SHERRY,
Manager.

14 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

NEXT CHANGE AT THE KING'S

The master detective against his arch-enemy in the super-crime of the century!

THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

BASIL RATHBONE
NIGEL BRUCE
IDA LUPINO
ALAN MARSH
TERRY KILBURN
GEORGE ZUCCO
HENRY STEPHENSON
E. E. CLIVE

Printed by Alfred W. Lee at the Commercial Press, Ltd., 113, Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.

M.P.S MAY ALSO BE INTERRED

FROM PAGE ONE

Link. Sir John replied: "We must have the same rule for all. I think." Pro-German Broadcasting.—The "Fifth Column" in Britain is attempting to widen its influence by the use of a new broadcasting station from which is transmitted pro-Nazi propaganda. Sir John Reth, Minister of Information, to-day admitted that the new station was in operation. He said he was probably transmitting somewhere in the east of Britain, but it was difficult to put out of action.

Commons Statement.—LONDON, Apr. 25 (British Wireless).—Sir John Anderson, the Home Secretary, was questioned in the House of Commons to-day about the propaganda activities of certain groups under Communist or Fascist leadership.

It had been represented to him previously by deputations of interested Members of Parliament that the propaganda of these bodies was of a serious character. In his reply to-day, Sir John John said he had for some time past been carefully watching the activities of certain small groups of people, of whom some appeared to be deliberately anxious to hinder the war effort.

The national resolution that the war must be waged with all the country's strength was such that these activities had had so far little practical effect. Nevertheless, the possible consequence of a continuous attempt to impede the war effort would not be ignored.

Must Not Abuse Liberty.—The question of what steps can properly be taken to check propaganda of a harmful kind was discussed when the Defence Regulations were debated on October 31. There was general agreement that every effort should be made even in time of war to avoid interference with the propagation of opinions held by small minorities. There is, however, a risk that the liberty allowed by the traditional principles may be abused by the extremists, of whom some are anxious to destroy that liberty, and I am at present considering whether some strengthening of the regulations is desirable for the purpose of checking activities specifically directed towards impeding our national war effort.

Sir John Anderson agreed with Mr. Dingle Foot that it would be desirable, if there was any intention of departing from the main lines of the previous agreement among the political parties as to the application of regulations affecting civil liberties, that there should be further conversation.

H.K. Stock Market

The following quotations were issued on the Hongkong Stock Market this morning.

BANKS
H.K. Banks \$.....1,405 b.
H.K. Banks (Lon. Reg.) \$.....2,534 b.
H.K. Banks (H.K. Reg.) \$.....2,534 b.
Chartered \$.....934 n.
Mercantile \$.....934 n.
Mercantile, C. & L. \$.....124 n.
East Asia \$.....74 b.

INSURANCES
Canton \$.....230 n.
Unions \$.....505 s.
China Underwriters \$.....85 cts. n.
H.K. Fire \$.....175 n.

SHIPPING
Douglases \$.....120 b.
Stamboats \$.....11 n.
Indo-China P. \$.....100 n.
Indo-China D. \$.....80 n.
Shell (Bearers) \$.....70/3 n.
Waterboats \$.....600 n.

DOCKS ETC.
Wharves \$.....100 n.
Docks (s. rts.) \$.....22 s.
Docks (x. rts.) \$.....10/5 n.
Docks (s. rts.) \$.....6/7 n.
Providents \$.....4/40 n.
Sh. Docks Sh. \$.....57 1/2 n.

MINING
Kailan s/-19/6 n.
Raub s/-9/3 n.
K. Mines6 cts. n.

LANDS
Hotels \$.....475 n.
Lands \$.....37 1/2 s.
Lands 4% Debentures100 n.
Sh. Lands Sh. \$.....15 1/2 n.
Humphreys \$.....8 n.
H.K. Realties \$.....4/40 n.
Chinese Estates103 n.

UTILITIES
Trams \$.....17.85 s.
Peak Trams (old) \$.....8 n.
Peak Trams (new) \$.....4 n.
Star Ferries \$.....68 n.
Y. Ferries \$.....25 1/2 s.
China Lights (old) \$.....8/6 n.
China Lights (new) \$.....5/20 n.
H.K. Electric \$.....65 1/2 s.
Macao Electric \$.....20 1/2 s.
Sandakan Lights \$.....11 1/2 s.
Telephones (old) \$.....22 s.
Telephones (new) \$.....10/30 s.

INDUSTRIALS
Cald. Macg. (Ord.) Sh. \$.....14.90 n.
Cald. Macg. (Pref.) Sh. \$.....12 n.
Canton Ice \$.....17 b.
Cement \$.....5.53 n.
H.K. Ropes \$.....5.53 n.

STORES, &c.
Dairy Farms \$.....21 1/2 s.
Wipsons \$.....9.35 n.
Lane, Crawfords \$.....7.90 n.
Sincere \$.....2 n.
Wing On (H.K.) \$.....39 n.
Powell Ltd. \$.....1 b.

COTTON MILLS
Ewo Sh. \$.....68 n.
Sh. Cotton Sh. \$.....280 n.

MISC.
H.K. Enterprisers \$.....7 b.
Constructions (old) \$.....13 1/2 s.
Constructions (new) \$.....1 n.
Vibro Piling \$.....8 s.
Ch. Govt 5% 1925 C.Bds. 52 1/2 n.
H.K. Govt 4% Loan103 n.
H.K. Govt 3 1/2% Loan97 ss.
Maramba Inv. (Lon.) \$.....14 n.
Maramba Inv. (H.K.) \$.....4/4 n.

CABINET RESIGNS

Belgian Government's Split On Education

BRUSSELS, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The Belgian Cabinet has resigned.

The resignation of M. Lubet Pirelot's Cabinet followed a vote in the Chamber on the Education budget, which was passed by 120 votes to 45, with 45 abstentions.

Liberals Vote Against.—But all members of the Liberal group in the Chamber, except two, including M. Jaspars, Minister of Public Health, voted against it. It is believed, owing to their disapproval of the Government policy with regard to the linguistic question.

The Liberal Party holds three out of 14 seats in the Cabinet and a total of 33 seats in the Chamber out of 202 members.

Why Liberals Opposed.—The Liberals opposed the proposal of the Minister of Education to put duplicate employees in certain high posts of the Department, where the present holders speak only one of Belgium's national languages.

M. Pirelot, the Premier, made the matter a question of confidence.

MUSSOLINI SURPRISED

FROM PAGE ONE

was heard to murmur words sounding like "No, no, Comrade!"

Conflict To Spread.—SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—ROME, Apr. 25 (UP).—Signor Francesco Giunta, member of the National Council, speaking on behalf of the Italian Foreign Office during to-day's debate in the Chamber of Deputies, predicted that the conflict in Europe will spread until it becomes a clear cut war between the "haves" and the "have nots."

Signor Giunta, who was formerly Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, said that the conflict in Europe will spread until it becomes a clear cut war between the "haves" and the "have nots."

He contended that France has always been hostile to Italy and added that Italians must believe more than ever in Duce's phrase "Elevate, Obey and Fight."

France Always Hostile.—"At the beginning of the war there arose in France the usual campaign against Italy but when our 'non-belligerency' was announced some people began to dream of a repetition of 1914," said Signor Giunta. "We must never forget that France has been hostile to us from the most remote times until to-day, as countless episodes have proved."

As England, regarding whose power doubts are beginning to arise, her traditional friendship for us is nothing but a commonplace subterfuge which has been denied by history and fact.

"Why should we not be able to solve the problems of her security in the Mediterranean which is compromised by the menace of the British fleet in that sea?"

"Such a necessity is shared by other countries and I am convinced the war will be extended until it becomes a world of peoples on one side against a world of possessors and holders of territories on the other."

State Of Neutrality Proclaimed.—WARM SPRINGS, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt has proclaimed the existence of a state of war between Germany and Norway and United States neutrality in the conflict.

The President also issued a proclamation barring submarines of the belligerents from entering American ports and territorial waters.

Denmark was not mentioned.

Queen Of Denmark Has Accident

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—BERLIN, Apr. 25 (UP).—According to DNB's Copenhagen correspondent, Queen Alexandrine of Denmark slipped on the Palace staircase to-day and broke a bone in her foot. However, she has received medical attention and will soon be able to walk again.

BIG BATTLE CONTINUES IN NORWAY

FROM PAGE ONE

taken from weary Norwegian soldiers who have been forced to take refuge here.

According to a Stockholm report, Allied troops from Dombas have reached the vicinity of Toros and are occupying hills dominating the town, while the Germans are rushing up troops along the Rana railway.

Steady Out Grimsy.—STOCKHOLM, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Steinkjer the Allies are stated to be allowing the Germans to expend their strength on attempts to storm strong positions.

The Namsos correspondent of the "Allehand" says that the Allied defence lines just over a mile north of Steinkjer are holding out grimly against a wave of German attacks.

Distorted Facts.—LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—A denial of reports that the British force in Norway has been cut to pieces and forced to withdraw in disorder was issued by the War Office, which describes the statements as a distortion of the facts.

"The account presumably referred to an incident already referred to in

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE BATTLE OF NARVIK

FROM PAGE ONE

The action developed into a running fight with the enemy retreating all the time and beginning to show damage.

Decisive 30 Minutes.—The half hour after 2 p.m. was decisive.

An extract from the bridge of a British destroyer says that at 1.55 p.m. the enemy was badly hit. At 2.03 p.m. the enemy was hit by a second enemy destroyer to catch fire. At 2.05 p.m. the enemy was hit by a third enemy destroyer.

Another was hit at 2.14 p.m. and another enemy was hit at 2.24 p.m. There were two explosions on the second enemy destroyer to catch fire. At 2.24 p.m. there were two explosions on another destroyer.

The Final Curtain.—It seemed that this was the end but four German destroyers fled up Romhals Fjord, dropping smoke floats as they went to hinder the chase.

By 2.30 p.m. one enemy was a blazing wreck, one drifted abandoned north of Narvik and abandoned by the crew who had beached herself shore. The remainder had sought refuge at Romhals Fjord.

Wasp's Work.—While the destroyer action was in progress, the Waspite was bombarding the shore batteries in the vicinity of the harbour, assisted by the Cosack which engaged the batteries fiercely at a range less than half a mile and silenced the enemy howitzers.

The Punjab and the Foxhound also supported the Cosack. Meanwhile the other British destroyers chased the enemy to Romhals Fjord, which is ten miles long with a narrow neck.

The Hero took the lead and the British advanced round another bend to discover what was beyond.

Against the ice at the head of the fjord lay three German destroyers. One appeared almost undamaged but there was no sign of life aboard. Only the bows of the second showed above the water, while the third was afire.

The Hero and Kimberley fired a few rounds but they soon checked as there was no reply.

Destroyer Scuttled.—Armed parties were sent to investigate in the Hero. As they approached the first destroyer, she listed and slowly sank. She had been scuttled.

The parties boarded the remaining destroyer, named Hans Lubemann, hauled down the German ensign and hoisted the White Ensign.

They found only one wounded officer aboard, ready for removal, but in a stretcher ready for removal, but it seemed that when the Hero came in sight, he had been left on the burning ship while his shipmates made their escape.

He was taken aboard the Hero.

Seven Destroyers Sunk.—Salvage of the Hans Lubemann was impracticable, so the Hero sank the last of the seven destroyers with a torpedo which hit the vessel below the bridge. She was lifted into the air and came down in crumbling pieces.

Having destroyed seven enemy destroyers and silenced the shore batteries at the cost of three British destroyers damaged, the British withdrew, leaving the Ivanhoe and Kimberley in position of the Fjords.

Later the Ivanhoe rescued the survivors of the destroyer Hardy from Ballanger.

The Ivanhoe landed 24 armed men, who took control of the hospital and school, where the Hardy's wounded had been accommodated.

120 Surrender To 24.—During the night, 120 Germans entered the town and promptly surrendered to the 24 men.

The Norwegian authorities were anxious that these Germans should be kept in custody, and when the Ivanhoe party re-embarked they provided the Norwegians—mostly miners—with rifles and ammunition to guard the large body of German prisoners.

The Admiralty has issued a list of the casualties recently sustained in the Rodney, Eclipse and Hotspur—two of which were hit by German bombing attacks.

Sixteen were killed or had died of wounds in the Hotspur, seven were wounded in the Rodney, and three were killed and one had died of wounds and two were wounded in the Eclipse.

Russian Easter Dance In H.K.

On May 2 the local Russian community are holding their annual Cabaret Dance at the Peninsula Hotel. The dance is organised by the Amateur Sporting Association to celebrate the Russian Easter, which is traditionally associated with the advent of Spring.

The cost of admission, including light refreshments is \$2 and tickets are obtainable at Moutrie's and at the entrance to the dance. Ten per cent of the proceeds from the sale of the tickets will be donated to B.W.O.F. Guests of all nationalities are cordially invited to attend this dance which has no other object but to bring together the people who desire to have a pleasant evening.

Mr. G. Gouchevitch has kindly consented to assist by contributing one or two ballet acts performed by his pupils.

A recent communique. The facts are that an advanced detachment to a larger force pushed forward towards Trondheim from the direction of Namsos. The Germans, moving reinforcements by water inside Trondheim Fjord, threatened to cut off the advanced troops from the main body. They therefore withdrew, but were now reported to be digging in at the head of the fjord. Our troops suffered some loss.

I.R.A. BOMB IN CASTLE

Dublin Shaken By Explosion

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—DUBLIN, Apr. 25 (UP).—A powerful land mine exploded at 5 a.m. to-day in the lower yard of Dublin Castle which is in the heart of the city.

The explosion has been attributed to the I.R.A.

The city was severely shaken. Many historic rooms in the castle were damaged and stained glass windows were shattered.

Mr. Eamon De Valera, the Prime Minister, was among those early on the scene together with numerous police and military units.

A policeman who was in the castle yard at the time of the explosion was slightly injured.

Nazi Charge Denied

No Unrestricted Air Warfare By Britain

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry declares that the German High Command communique allegation that Britain had opened unrestricted air warfare by attacking undefended places with no military objectives is unfounded.

The attack on Sylt was directed against Westerland Aerodrome, which is an important military objective, and one of the most heavily defended places in Germany.

The Air Ministry adds that it will be remembered that on March 17, enemy aircraft dropped bombs on the Orkneys causing casualties to civilians.

DNB Allegation.—SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—BERLIN, Apr. 25 (UP).—The DNB to-day alleges that the recent British bombings of non-military objectives show "a certain amount of system."

The report openly threatens to return "bomb for bomb" should the British continue with the practice.

AMSTERDAM HAS A.R.P. PRACTICE

AMSTERDAM, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Air raid sirens wailed throughout Haarlem this morning in the first full dress A.R.P. practice.

In a few minutes the streets were empty except for the police and wardens.

Motor cars, omnibuses and other vehicles came to a standstill as the passengers and drivers sought refuge in nearby houses.

School children were conducted from the schools to houses in the vicinity.

Army Leave Restriction.—AMSTERDAM, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—In future not more than one-tenth of the 350,000 men serving in the armed forces will be on leave at one time. This is the effect of the new scheme.

Before the recent cancellation of all leave, one-seventh of the total strength was away at one time.

The potential strength of the army, navy and air force combined is estimated at 800,000.

Dublin Castle Explosion

Stained-Glass Windows In Chapel Shattered

DUBLIN, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—A large area of Dublin was shaken by an explosion early to-day when a bomb or a land mine exploded in Dublin Castle.

The explosion took place near the headquarters of the special detective branch.

Considerable damage was done to the Chapel Royal and the valuable windows in the building were shattered.

One detective was slightly injured. A later report states that five detectives were injured, but not seriously, in the bomb explosion.

\$2,000,000 Damage.—SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—DUBLIN, Apr. 25 (UP).—The mine contained about 50 pounds of high explosive and caused damage estimated at £2,000,000.

Walls, three feet thick were wrecked in buildings which, in working hours, house hundreds of girl employees of the civil service.

Windows were smashed in an area 500 yards square.

Dublin Castle now presents the appearance of a building after an air raid, and is littered with broken glass and masonry.

The roof of the sleeping quarters of the Special Branch Detectives was blown off entirely.

CLOSE WATCH ON THE I.R.A.

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—LONDON, Apr. 25 (UP).—The special branch of Scotland Yard is closely watching I.R.A. organisation and so far during April has deported 18 members.

It is now becoming increasingly difficult for I.R.A. supporters to enter England, and several weeks have passed since the last I.R.A. bombing outrage in London.

ROOSEVELT VETO OVERRIDDEN

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—WASHINGTON, Apr. 25 (UP).—The House of Representatives has defeated President Roosevelt over the Philippines Veterans Bill.

To-day the House, by a vote of 274 to 82, trumped down the President's veto of the bill.

A two-thirds majority in the Senate is now necessary for the final passage of the bill.

French Score At Skaggerak

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH".—PARIS, Apr

MAGAZINE PAGE

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Everybody laid their bets? The jury's ready to come out!"

This Man is News

SINCE that last Monday in September when he signalled his resumption of Front Bench position by announcing the Athenia sinking, Mr. Winston Churchill has been one of the three busiest men in the land.

His shortest working day has been of 14 hours. The majority have been of 17 hours duration.

Sundays are spent in his Elizabethan home at Chartwell, Kent, 45 minutes from his Whitehall desk. Sunday is a day of continued work, only the desk being different.

Monday morning's newspapers are brought to him in bed with a cup of tea at 7 a.m. Two hours later he passes under the famous portico into the entrance hall of the Admiralty.

Once the week has begun, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill never leaves Whitehall. A house is provided for every First Lord, at the south-east corner of the Admiralty Build-

ing, and this is linked to the Admiralty by a connecting door so that Mr. Churchill only has to take a few paces from his bedroom to his desk.

In the Admiralty building, Mr. Churchill spends almost as much time in the library as in his office. The library contains 100,000 books covering every phase of Britain's naval efforts, past and present—invaluable source of information that is consulted hourly by the First Lord or the chiefs of his 4,000 staff.

Also the library houses thousands of official documents, giving full details of every great naval engagement ever fought.

Where History Was Made

MUCH of Mr. Churchill's day is spent in the Admiralty Board Room, the nerve centre of Britain's naval operations ever since, in that same room, orders were handed to a courier to take to Nelson which resulted in the Trafalgar epic. It was at the long table that runs the whole length of the Board Room that Churchill met his Board six days before the last war broke out and ordered the despatch of coded messages which called the entire British Navy to the "ready."

Mr. Churchill's day at the Admiralty desk usually commences with reading the special reports that his chief officers have submitted. He rapidly makes pencil notes for his own guidance and future action. Later in the day he will refer to them when he presides over the Board of the Admiralty at their daily session.

From these reports he makes careful deductions which enable him to move the vari-coloured flags on the huge wall maps indicating the hour-to-hour position of every ship in the British Navy.

As early as necessary, the First Lord communicates with his Commanders-in-Chief. He never attempts to interfere with or instruct them in matters of naval procedure, but he keeps them constantly informed of general policy principles and gives them advice or information whenever they request it. Apart from that he trusts the men on the spot to exercise their own sound judgment.

Keeping in Touch

CONSULTATIONS with members of the Admiralty are constant. We speak glibly of "the Admiralty" without knowing of whom or what it is that Mr. Churchill is First Lord. There are ten members of the Board of the Admiralty; their official title is "Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral," so designated by Charles I. after his Lord High Admiral, the ill-fated Duke of Buckingham, had been more liberally executed.

Mr. Churchill is never out of touch with some or all of the members of

the Board. He may send for the Civil Lord and discuss with him the domestic affairs of the Civil Staff. Or he may confer with the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary who is the other political representative on the Board. Each of these high officials must keep the First Lord fully informed of important happenings in their extensive departments.

It is a daily duty of the First Lord to receive reports relating to the six Divisions of Naval Staff, each of which has a Sea Lord on the Board. The First Sea Lord is also Chief of the Naval Staff and reports to Mr. Churchill on important quarter-deck affairs.

An Every Day Job

THE Second Sea Lord is in constant touch with Mr. Churchill on all matters of naval personnel; while the Third Sea Lord is Controller and Mr. Churchill's expert in the business side.

Not a day is allowed to pass without a consultation with the Fourth Sea Lord, because that officer is responsible to Mr. Churchill for all naval supplies and transport. Another official with whom Mr. Churchill is in almost unbroken contact is the Fifth Sea Lord, who is chief of the naval air services. The ninth member of the Board is the Deputy Chief of Naval Staff whom Mr. Churchill summons from the famous Room 40 to report on naval intelligence.

Controls Six Divisions

CHURCHILLIAN wisdom is required when the tenth member of the Board is considered. He is the Permanent Secretary, a position which Samuel Pepys, the diarist, was the first to hold.

The strange thing about that position is that it is held by a Civil Servant, and the Secretariat of the Admiralty is staffed entirely by civilians. It deals with nothing but naval matters, yet the official title of the Permanent Secretary is "Chief of the Military Division."

It is to these nine men that Mr. Churchill turns, almost hourly, for information and expert advice. They are the collecting-points of the work of 25 separate Admiralty departments, each of which deals with specialised matters.



WINSTON CHURCHILL as the cartoonists saw him in 1914.

FAMOUS BRITISH REGIMENTS—1

The GRENADEIER GUARDS

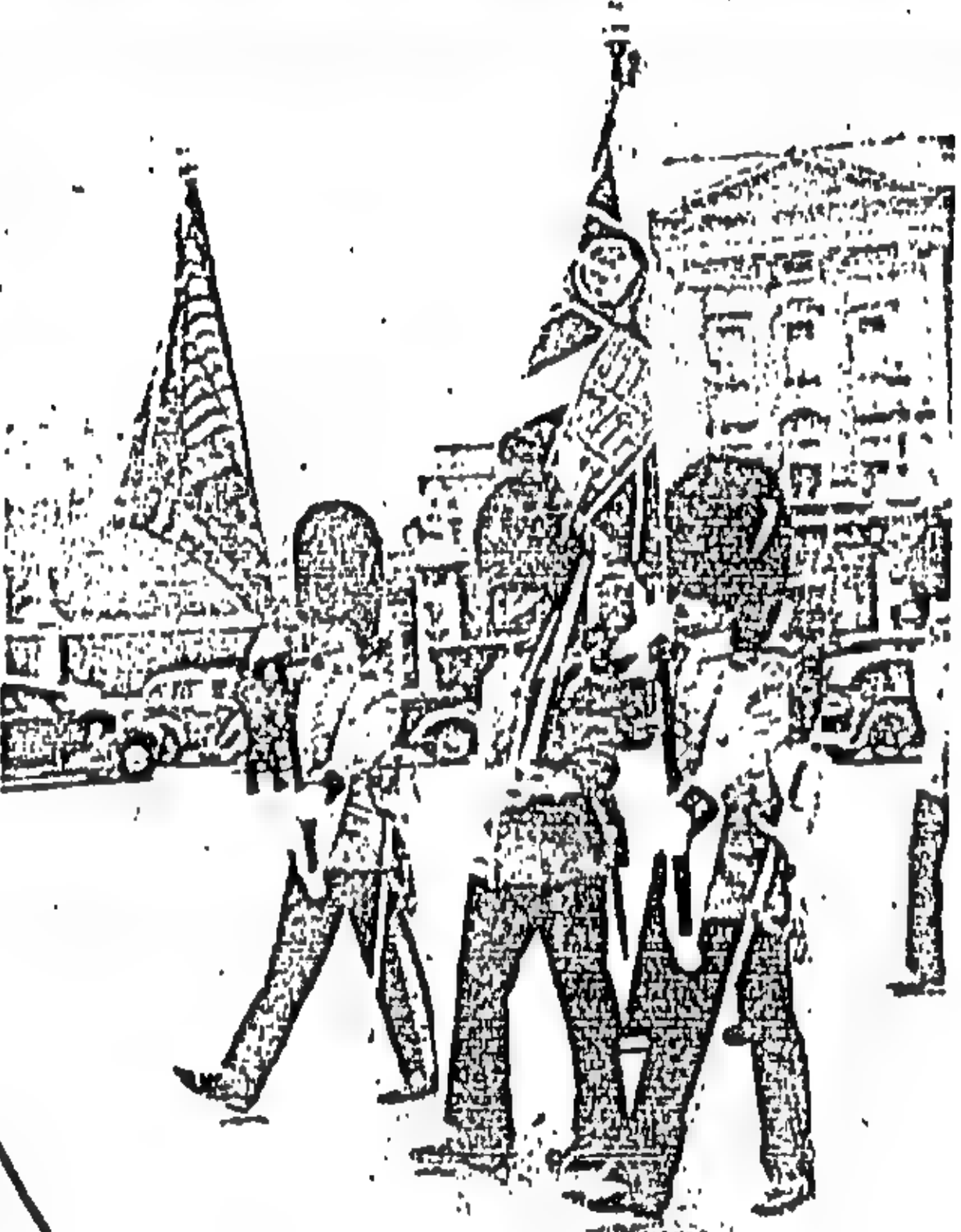
THE British Army has a record and traditions equal to any in the world.

Those traditions have been founded and made permanent by the various regiments of the British Army, and of all those regiments none is better known than the Grenadier Guards.

Later, in 1665, this regiment was amalgamated with the 1st Foot Guards, which had been raised abroad, in 1650, by Lord Wentworth, from Royalists who had accompanied Charles into exile.

The use of the word Grenadiers did not, however, come into use until some years later. When, in 1677, the first hand grenades were introduced. One company of grenadiers—or bomb throwers—was attached to each regiment, and every man in the company was specially chosen for his fine stature, sense of discipline and stendiness in action.

These men, wearing tall pointed hats, were always to be found where the fighting was fiercest, and they established that tradition whereby the Grenadiers, and the other four regiments of Guards, must always be ready to go into action wherever danger is present.



By D. J. MURPHY

The Grenadier Guards have a magnificent history. To-day they are as steadfast and reliable as were their forerunners of nearly three centuries ago.

A Thought for To-day

AND the stars of Heaven shall fall, and the powers that are in Heaven shall be shaken. And then they shall see the Son of Man coming in the clouds with great power and glory.

—St. Mark 13, Verses 25, 26.

I told you so . . .

By General Krivitsky
The Man Who Was Stalin's Agent

IN the west of Europe there is a glow of light. In Berlin stands Hitler. Far to the East the light casts a shadow of Hitler—a big, gloomy nebulous Hitler. That is Stalin.

Hitler raises his fist to strike. The great shadow fist strikes, too. The Reichstag fire, the Nazi Party and German Army purges, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland.

The murder of Kirov, the killing of the Bolshevik Old Guard and Red Generals, Finland. This shadowy impression is heightened by a book published today, "I Was Stalin's Agent," by W. G. Krivitsky (Hamish Hamilton, 10s. 6d.).

Krivitsky, for many years a member of the Soviet Military Intelligence Department, and finally chief of Military Intelligence in Western Europe, broke with the Soviet two years ago and fled to America. Here are some of the stories he has to tell and opinions he expresses.

The alleged conspiracy of Tukhachevsky and the Red Army Generals with the German Gestapo was actually a conspiracy of Stalin's against the Red Army Generals. To "frame" them, he used faked evidence manufactured by the Gestapo and fed to the Russian OGPU.

To remove the only man outside Russia or Germany who knew of this, Stalin ordered the kidnapping

in Paris of General Eugene Miller, chief of the Federation of Tsarist Army Veterans.

At the time he executed Tukhachevsky and his associates, Stalin was conducting secret negotiations with Hitler through a personal emissary in Berlin. He believed himself on the verge of closing a deal with Hitler. But that was not to come until later.

In the spring of 1931 Sergei Kirov, head of the Leningrad Soviet, successfully opposed an attempt by Stalin to reverse Lenin's policy of exempting Bolsheviks from the death penalty. In 1934 Kirov was assassinated.

The Kirov case proved as useful to Stalin as the Reichstag fire to Hitler. Both marked the onset of tidal waves of terror.

Why did Stalin remove all the old leaders and his Army Generals? Old differences of opinion with the High Command of the Red Army remained in his memory as "opposition." This "opposition," when dragged into the meshes of his OGPU machine, became a "conspiracy."

On the corpse of his former comrades and fellow revolutionists, creators and builders of the Soviet State, Stalin has mounted step by step to solitary control over the

peoples of Russia.

Krivitsky reminds his readers of what he wrote several months before the Nazi-Soviet pact of August this year, which gave Hitler the signal to start the war. It bears repeating. The theme is this:

Stalin favoured co-operation with Germany from the moment of Lenin's death.

The idea of Hitler and Stalin as mortal enemies was a myth—a camouflage created by propaganda. The true picture of their relations was that of persistent suitor who would not be discouraged by rebuffs. Stalin was the suitor.

His whole international policy of the past six years has been a series of manoeuvres designed to place him in a favourable position for a deal with Hitler.

When he joined the League of Nations, when he proposed the system of collective security, sought the hand of France, flirted with Poland, courted Great Britain, intervened in Spain, he was calculating every move with an eye on Berlin. His hope was to get into such a position that Hitler would find it advantageous to meet his advances.

In the end he succeeded. The pact of August 23 was the result. The figure in Berlin stretched out its hand and met the hand of the great shadow, chuckling to itself in the East.

W. M. T.

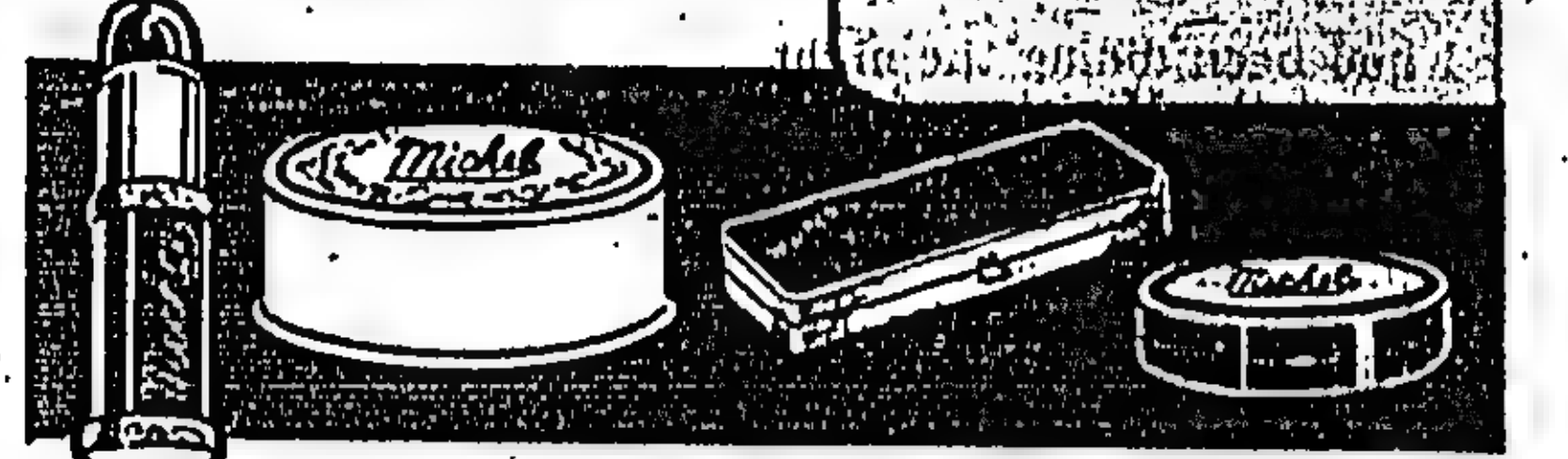
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Sir Neville Henderson

INSTALMENT 5

ON January 12, 1938, the German Press announced that Field Marshal von Blomberg had been married on the previous day to a certain Fraulein Eva Gruhn, with Adolf Hitler and General Goering as sole witnesses of the ceremony.

I had been dining the night before at the Ministry of Propaganda, and our host, Herr Funk—then Under-Secretary of that Ministry, and to-day Minister for Economics and President of the Reichsbank—had announced the fact at the end of dinner to some sixty guests, including many Cabinet Ministers, military officers, and Nazi officials.

All learnt the news with amazement, and everyone at once asked who Fraulein Gruhn was without finding anyone to answer.

Speculation continued to centre in that question until it gradually became public property that she was married to a certain Fraulein Gruhn, but of the lighter virtues.

I have never felt quite certain in my own mind that this news was not a calculated plot on the part of that scheming chief of the Gestapo.

He must, at least, have known what was going on, even if Hitler and Goering did not, and it was furthermore very much in his personal interests, and those of the extremists, to eliminate Blomberg.

In any case, the shock of this disclosure to Hitler's personal feelings and public prestige was immense. Not only was Blomberg, one of his most trusted advisers, but also one of his most intimate and possibly most beloved friends.

And this best friend had deceived him! On discovering the truth, Hitler's first step was to endeavour to persuade the Marshal to allow the marriage to be dissolved, on the ground that he had been inveigled into it under false pretences.

Blomberg's refusal to agree to this course shook Hitler's faith in the loyalty of his followers both to himself and to Germany. But worse was to follow.

Blomberg had probably never, as a political Marshal and as too subservient to the Nazi civilians, been very popular with the Army chiefs.

General who dared criticise

Incidentally, he was equally unpopular with the Nazi extremists as not being one of themselves and interference in military matters.

Without waiting for Hitler to find his own way out of the impasse, the Commander-in-Chief, General von Fritsch, supported by other Generals, notified the Fuehrer that Army discipline could not tolerate the retention of Blomberg, married to a lady with such a past, in his post as Minister for War.

If there is one thing which a dictator dislikes, it is being dictated to. Partly out of repugnance to having his hand forced and partly out of loyalty to his old friend, he demurred at first to Blomberg's removal.

Whereupon General von Fritsch took occasion not only to insist on the point of military discipline, but also severely to criticise the Fuehrer's foreign policy, more particularly as regards Austria.

This was going farther than Hitler would tolerate. As Field-Marshal Goering said to me a month or so later:—

"What would Mr. Chamberlain have done if your C.I.G.S. had come to him and said, 'Quite apart from Army matters, I entirely disapprove of your foreign policy?' He would have said, 'Thank you, good-day,' and dismissed him as Hitler did General von Fritsch."

That was, in fact, what happened. Fritsch left and Blomberg also.

The only question for Hitler then was how to effect these two main changes with profit, or at least without loss of face to himself.

In the end, three weeks later on February 4, and after the first of Hitler's temperamental fits of uncontrolled rage that year these two removals were announced under a vast camouflage of other changes and retirements, not only in the Army but also in the Navy, Air Force and Diplomatic Service.

Except, however, in the field of diplomacy, little mattered except the removal of Blomberg and Fritsch, inasmuch as at least 90 per cent. of the changes would have taken place in the normal

YESTERDAY Sir Neville—Britain's pre-war Ambassador in Berlin—told you how in spite of Anglo-German "friendship talks" some sort of violent action by the Nazis seemed inevitable, and how he finally sent to the British Government a secret warning of Germany's store of arms.

TO-DAY he tells you how European history was reshaped by a...



Field Marshal and Frau Blomberg in Singapore on their honeymoon

MARRIAGE that caused a HITLER BRAINSTORM

course of events a few months later.

It has been necessary to lay great stress on the incident of the Blomberg marriage. Both morally and materially, its consequences were of the utmost importance.

Not only did it—as mentioned above—cause Hitler his first brain-storm of the year, but there is good reason to believe that it radically altered his entire outlook on life.

Thenceforward he became less human, and his fits of rage, real or simulated, more frequent.

His faith in the fidelity of his followers was gravely shaken, and his inaccessibility became greatly accentuated.

Moreover, the all-important upshot of the incident was to remove from Hitler's entourage two of his most moderate and respectable advisers. Blomberg himself and Baron von Neurath.

The replacement of Neurath by Ribbentrop was a major disaster. I would like to make it quite clear that I have no personal quarrel with Herr von Ribbentrop, whose original intentions may have been admirable.

But from the beginning I felt that his vanity, his resentments and his misconceptions of England and English mentality were a serious bar to any prospect of a better understanding between the two countries; and at the end I realised that, as far as lay in his power, no one had done more than he did to precipitate the war.

Ribbentrop—'vain and stupid'

Speaking to Goering and to others before Munich, I had reminded them that if one man had been more responsible than any one else for the war which began in August, 1914, it was Count Berchtold the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I had known him in St. Petersburg when he was Austrian Ambassador there.

He was a great Austrian nobleman, but, like Ribbentrop, he was a combination of vanity, stupidity and superficiality. And I warned my listeners that if Ribbentrop was not checked, he would one day lead Germany to ruin as Count Berchtold had led Austria.

Unfortunately, foreign politics were Hitler's main preoccupation, and in his position as Foreign Minister, Ribbentrop had more constant access to, and conse-

quently, more chance of exercising his influence on, the Fuehrer than any other German Minister.

In September, 1938, as well as in August, 1939, Ribbentrop and Himmler were, in my opinion, his principal lieutenants in the war party of which Hitler was the leader.

Finally, there is no doubt that the Blomberg incident, and the necessity which it imposed on a dictator to obliterate its memory by some striking external success, accelerated the tempo of what may be described as Act I of the drama "Austria."

Premier's third peace effort

Between, however, the prelude and the first act, there was an interlude, in the course of which Mr. Chamberlain made his third effort in eight months to initiate with Hitler discussions which might lead to serious negotiations, and so to the settlement by pacific methods of all outstanding problems, which was the settled policy of Mr. Chamberlain's Government vis-a-vis Germany.

That was, too, from beginning to end, the underlying purpose of my mission to Berlin.

I was recalled to London at the end of January, 1938, and given instructions to seek in an interview with Hitler and to discuss the possibilities of a general settlement.

I returned to Berlin on February 4, but in view of the unsettled atmosphere caused by the re-organisation following on the Blomberg marriage incident, my actual audience with Hitler was deferred until March 3.

By that time Mr. Eden had left the Government, and Lord Halifax had succeeded him as Foreign Secretary.

Unfortunately—and it seemed fated that it should always be so for my meetings with Hitler—the moment was an ill-chosen one. The Austrian kettle was boiling hard and on the point of boiling over. Hitler was consequently in a wide temper, and made no effort to conceal it.

I was received in the old Reichschancellery, and was asked to sit down on a big sofa against the

wall facing the window. On my left on a small stool was Dr. Schmidt taking notes.

On his left again, in a semi-circle, Hitler himself in an arm-chair, and next to him and facing me, Herr von Ribbentrop.

I began with a statement of my object in asking to see the Chancellor. It was not, I said, to suggest a bargain (Kuh-handel or "cow-deal"), an accusation which the German Press always made against us when we suggested anything, but to create a basis for friendship.

H.M. Government, I said, did not underestimate the difficulties to be overcome, but were convinced that they could be overcome if both parties contributed on a basis of reciprocity, and on the principle of higher reason as distinct from the use of mere force.

H.M. Government admitted that changes were possible, but only if effected on the basis

of higher reason as distinct from the use of mere force. It was perhaps the longest continuous statement which I ever made to Hitler, and must have lasted for the best part of ten minutes.

During all that time he remained crouching in his arm-chair and wearing a most ferocious scowl, which my firm, but at the same time conciliatory, remarks scarcely warranted.

He listened, nevertheless, till I had finished and then let himself go.

Nothing, he said, could be done until the Press campaign against him in England ceased. (He never ceased harping on this subject in every conversation which I ever had with him.)

Nor was he going to tolerate the interference of third parties in Central Europe. Injustice was being done to millions of Germans, and self-determination and democratic rights must be applied to Germans as well as to others.

U.S.S.R. pact quite worthless

Only 15 per cent. of the Austrian population supported the Schuschnigg regime: if Germans were oppressed there he must and would intervene, and if he did intervene, he would act like lightning.

Austria must be allowed to vote, and in Czechoslovakia the Germans must have autonomy in cultural and other matters.

After haranguing me for half an hour, he turned to the question of disarmament and referred to the threat to Germany of the Franco-Soviet Pact and of Czechoslovakia's accession thereto. It was, he said, for that reason that Germany had to be so heavily armed, and any limitation of armaments depended therefore on the U.S.S.R.

The problem was, he continued, rendered particularly difficult "by the fact that one could place as much confidence in the faith in treaties of a barbarous creature like the Soviet Union as in the comprehension of mathematical formulae by a savage."

"Any agreement with the U.S.S.R. was quite worthless and Russia should never have been allowed into Europe." It was impossible, he added, to

"SHE was inscribed on Himmler's police records... Hitler became less human, his fits of rage more frequent."

have for instance any faith in any Soviet undertaking not to use poison gas.

The sentence in inverted commas are Hitler's actual words as recorded in the written and carefully edited notes, made and given to me at the time by Dr. Schmidt.

In fact the whole of this account of the interview is summarised from that written record, as approved by Hitler himself and communicated to me by Herr von Ribbentrop.

I have transcribed it at some length, because Hitler's remarks on this occasion constitute interesting evidence, as taken down and to be used against him, of the Hitler technique.

As for colonies he did not seem the least interested in them, and the sum of his reply was that the colonial problem could wait for four, six, eight or even ten years.

He promised, however, to give me a written reply on the subject, and I left Berlin a year and a half later without having ever received it.

My onslaught on Ribbentrop

By the end of the interview, the scowl on Hitler's face had disappeared, and on one occasion he had even smiled.

It was when Ribbentrop intervened with some remark about the British Press, which elicited from me the remark that it seemed to me amazing that any man who had lived in Canada and been Ambassador in London, should be so profoundly ignorant of British mentality and habits.

Hitler seemed to appreciate my onslaught on his Minister for Foreign Affairs whose ascendancy over him was at that time far from being what it subsequently became.

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TO-MORROW: The tense drama that lay behind the invasion of Austria—Why Britain did not intervene—Goering's private note offering to "explain everything."

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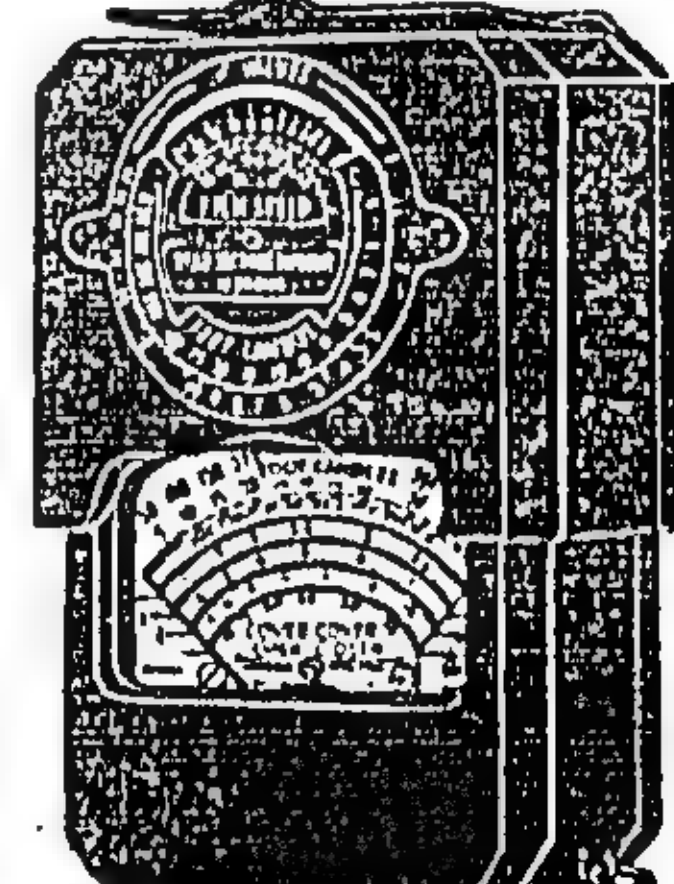
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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 Rachmaninoff—Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini for Piano and Orchestra, Op. 43.

Sergei Rachmaninoff (Piano) and Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

12.54 Rachmaninoff—Prelude in D Flat Major, Op. 32, No. 13.

Eileen Joyce (Piano).

1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Dance Music by Harry Roy and His Orchestra.

1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.45, Frances Langford (Vocal) and Quentin Macean (Cinema Organ).

2.15 Close Down.

9.00 Dvorak—Quartet in A Flat Major, Op. 105.

Prague String Quartet.

9.27 Closing Local Stock Quotations.

9.29 Verdi's "Rigoletto" Act III.

Characters and Solists in order of appearance: Gladys, daughter of Rigoletto, Mercedes, Cyprien (Soprano); The Duke of Mantua, Dino Borgio (Tenor); Rigoletto, his jester, Riccardo Stracciari (Baritone); Sparafucile, a bravo, Ernesto Dominici (Bass); Maddalena, sister of Sparafucile, Anna Mancini (Dress); Contralto and The Milan Symphony Orchestra.

7.05 The Orchestra Raymonde.

Bercesse (Jarmet); A Night On The Waves (Finnish Waltz—Koskima), Electric Girl (Helmbergh).

Holmes; Orient Express (Mohr), Taming the Tiger (La Rocca); Chanson D'Amour (Suk), By The Sleepy Lagoon (Eric Coates); Polonaise Militaire (Chopin, arr. Walter).

7.20 London Relay—The News.

8.00 Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 Beethoven—Symphony No. 7 in A Major, Op. 92.

Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra conducted by Leopold Stokowski.

8.40 Studio—Luba Shattain (Piano) playing An Arrangement of Beethoven's "Kreutzer" Sonata.

9.15 London Relay—News Summary.

9.30 London Relay—"World Affairs."

9.45 Dance Music by Jay Wilbur and His Band.

10.10 Arthur Askey (Comedian).

Catchy Bang! I Want To Go Home (The Black-Out Song from "Black Velvet"). Willow, Titi Willow (Phil Park-Parr Davies); F. D. R. Jones (Home), with Jack Hyllon and Some of His Boys.

10.20 Gino Bordin and His Wallwangs.

Waltz—Delliah (Nicholls), Hawaiian Berceuse (Bordin), Tears of Love (Bordin).

10.30 Jack Hyllon and His Orchestra in Dance Music.

11.00 Close Down.

TWO PICTURES BANNED

Shanghai, Apr. 25.

It is announced that the joint board of film censors of the Settlement in the French Concession, convened on March 29, unanimously censored the film "Lady of the Tropics" in which Hedy Lamarr attempts to bribe a French Indo-China official. The board announced that the picture was "entirely unsuitable for local exhibition."

It also turned down "Mad Empress", picturing Maximilian's reign in Mexico.—United Press.

The Navies Compared BRITAIN'S HUGE LEAD IN ALL KINDS OF SHIPS

By HECTOR BYWATER

OWING to the secrecy which has been observed on both sides since the outbreak of war, it is impossible to assess with certainty the present relative strength of the British and German Navies.

It is believed that many new ships of all types have been laid down in each country since last September, but no details are available.

85 names in R.A.F. casualties

THE 24th R.A.F. casualty list contains eighty-five names.

KILLED IN ACTION

Addie, 41840, Pilot Officer P. A. F. Ayres, 3049, Flying Officer V. H. Broughton, 51679, Sergeant J. E. Miller, 50021, Sergeant J. E. Phillips, 50254, Sergeant H. J. P. Prosser, 51444, Sergeant G. A. Wallace, 50002, Leading Aircraftman A. W. Sheppard, 50070, Acting Sergeant L. A. Crann, 54507, Aircraftman 2nd Class B. Rain, 30354, Flying Officer J. P. F. Butler, 50101, Leading Aircraftman C. M. Saul, 42080, Pilot Officer T. D. Skillings, 50490, Sergeant D. H. A.

MISSING

Bankerville, 5737, Acting Flight Lieutenant J. E. Cross, 54536, Leading Aircraftman I. Cross, 50107, Acting Sergeant B. W. Funnell, 40259, Flying Officer E. O. Jones, 50191, Sergeant A. H.

Newlon, 51758, Leading Aircraftman W. G. Nichols, 51000, Flight Sergeant D. W. G. Roberts, 54198, Leading Aircraftman J. H.

Shepperson, 50128, Sergeant B. D. Siller, 50007, Sergeant G. H. Wheatley, 39147, Flying Officer C. M. Williams, 50019, Sergeant J. E. Berrill, 34200, Flight Lieutenant E. R. Cottrell, 50207, Sergeant J. P. Findlay, 50318, Sergeant D. G. Gillings, 50469, Sergeant J. N. Harbour, 50133, Acting Sergeant R. J. Harris, 50543, Sergeant H. J. P. Hinton, 40252, Flying Officer J. P. Hunter, 72208, Pilot Officer H. B. Jackson, 53240, Corporal R. J. Lawrence, 53001, Leading Aircraftman G. A. Mackenzie, 52173, Aircraftman 1st Class L. Macrae, 39009, Flying Officer W. J. Morgan, 52018, Leading Aircraftman E. V. Murphy, 50080, Sergeant C. T. Nettleton, 33483, Pilot Officer P. J. M. Obolensky, 50075, Pilot Officer P. P. Puzey, 50029, Leading Aircraftman E. W. Radcliffe, 50293, Pilot Officer H. P. J. Rose, 53005, Aircraftman 2nd Class C. V. Sharpe, 51751, Aircraftman 2nd Class J. Swire-Griffiths, 39833, Flying Officer W. J. Vaux, 40570, Pilot Officer R. B. Winterton, 54045, Aircraftman 2nd Class K. C.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Balston, 50557, Flying Officer J. P. H. Fennell, 42402, Pilot Officer J. E. O. Halliday, 52042, Aircraftman 1st Class J. W. Libburn, 37605, Flying Officer E. C. Wounded on Active Service

Alexander, 53059, Aircraftman 1st Class D. Auger, 41818, Pilot Officer H. F. Beach, 51237, Corporal C. W. Blau, 50247, Leading Aircraftman W. N. Brightmore, 53540, Corporal P. E. A. Carter, 50028, Leading Aircraftman G. W. D. Elliott, 42401, Acting Pilot Officer P. C. Jav, 74501, Sergeant A. E. Jones, 50076, Sergeant H. G. Kingston, 50275, Sergeant T. H. Maslen, 74074, Sergeant A. V. Sinclair, 51225, Sergeant G. A. Statham, 30748, Flying Officer B. Wylie, 41769, Pilot Officer C. H.

DIED OF WOUNDS OR INJURIES RECEIVED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Duff, 74038, Sergeant R. C. Hermola, 51723, Sergeant A. R. Johnson, 40833, Pilot Officer P. R. Lynch, 54138, Aircraftman 1st Class D. H. Scott, 42001, Acting Pilot Officer W. C. Broadhurst, 50176, Aircraftman 2nd Class E. Cross, 74503, Aircraftman 2nd Class G. B. James, 10224, Corporal L. C. Lock, 52007, Leading Aircraftman J. H. Ronald, 57409, Aircraftman 1st Class J. Spurr, 5142, Sergeant F. J. Tolin, 50077, Aircraftman 2nd Class A. E. H.

In completed units, the opposing navies are constituted as follows:

	British	German
Battleships and battle-cruisers with 8-inch guns	14	4
Light cruisers with 6-inch guns	15	5
Large aircraft carriers	20 (abt.)	10
Large destroyers	50	30
Medium destroyers	130	30
Miners	5	—
Anti-aircraft ships (converted cruisers)	10 (abt.)	—
Submarines	70	known

*Including two pocket battleships which are in reality heavily-armed cruisers.

Small Craft

In addition each navy possesses a large number of sloops, motor torpedo boats, and other small fighting craft.

Vessels now building include:

British: Five battleships with 14-inch guns; four battleships with 16-inch guns.

German: Four battleships with 15-inch guns.

Cruisers, submarines and patrol craft are understood to have been laid down in both countries since September last.

The German losses in submarines have been so heavy that the number of these boats now available is purely speculative. It may range from 25 to 40 or more.

Numbers of Men

On the outbreak of war Britain, without counting the Dominions, had a naval personnel of 133,000 officers and men, the German total came to 75,000.

It is idle to speculate on differences in training, discipline and morale, but the events of the past seven months suggest that the British Navy is superior to the enemy in all these respects.

Red Indian Snipers

RED Indian snipers formed part of the third contingent of the Canadian Expeditionary Force which arrived in England recently.

Navy men who lined the sides of their ships cheered the Canadians as they embarked on small river steamers which took them to the quay. They had travelled in well-known Transatlantic liners escorted by the Navy.

They were amused by Lord Haw-Haw's radio boasts that one of the troopships had been sunk. "Tell him," one Canadian said, "that he is a vain boaster. The voyage was uneventful. We never saw a German submarine or aeroplane."

The Indians officer said their immense patience fully qualified them for their job as snipers.

2nd Division Soon

Also in the contingent were men who had been prepared for service under the Empire training scheme in Canada.

The troops were met by Major-General D. M. McNaughton, Commander of the Canadian Army, who came over with the first contingent.

The General was accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary for the Dominions. The second Canadian Division is ready to leave Canada as soon as the British High Command considers the time suitable.

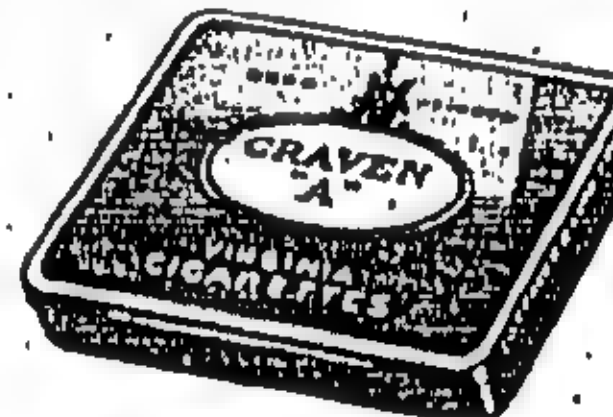
It is believed in Canada that the second division will follow as soon as the first moves to France.



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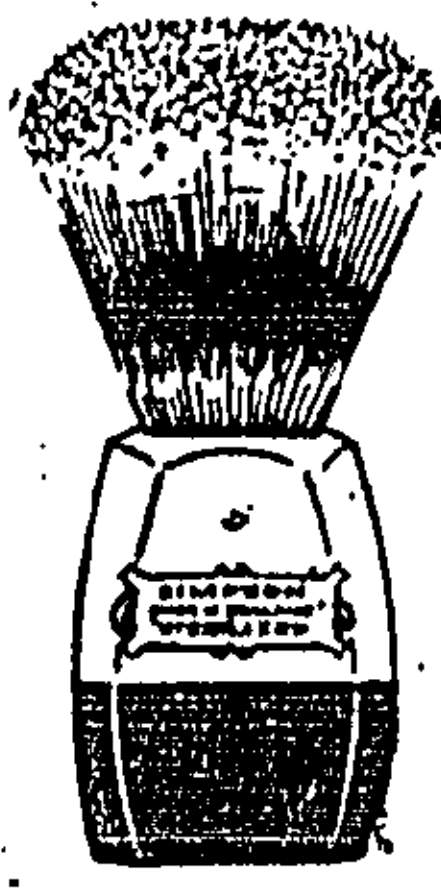
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28th APRIL, 1940

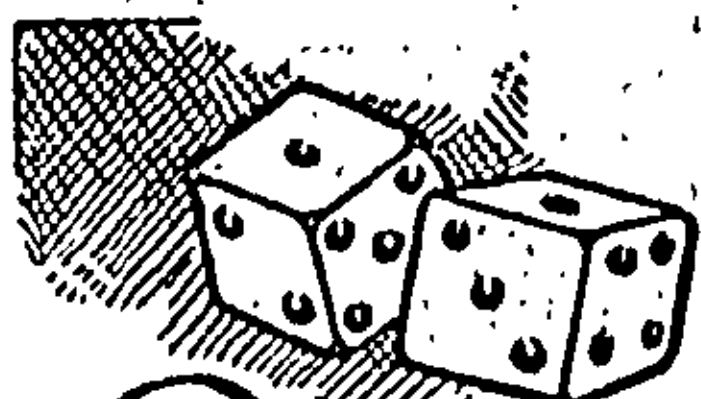
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Hongkong Telegraph

Friday, April 26, 1940.

Wyndham St., Hongkong

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Nazi Strategy

WHEN a strategical blunder has been made retribution does not always follow. Immediately. Initial success may be achieved when the false move is made behind a screen of treachery and surprise. But in the long run the penalty has to be paid.

There seems no reason for doubt that Germany has made a blunder of the first order. Although the audacity of her coup and the skill with which it was organised are impressive, retribution has begun to follow, not merely because liberties were taken with strategical principles, but because it seems pretty certain that Hitler had made at least two false assumptions. It seems impossible that he contemplated the possibility of Norway offering resistance, or that he considered the chance of the Allied navies operating successfully in the Skagerrak and Kattegat against the line of communication of his main invading force. Much less did he imagine that they would penetrate to the Baltic.

The Germans, priding themselves on their army and air force, seem to have refused to acknowledge the potency of the naval weapon or its offensive potentialities, though they may realise its effectiveness as a beleaguering force.

Not even Hitler could have expected that the detachments occupying Norway's western ports would be able to maintain their communications by sea.

He must have counted on being able to establish communications with them by land from Oslo, and to reinforce them before the Allies could land troops to attack them. If Norway had tamely submitted that would have been an easy matter, for railway communication would have been available except in the case of Narvik. And if, contrary to his expectations, Norway showed fight, the force landed at Oslo could have been reinforced to overwhelming size, provided that the British Navy, subjected to air attack from Denmark and bases established in Southern Norway, did not dare to enter the Skagerrak.

If that was his conception, it is easy to see how it has been falsified by, first, the gallant resistance of the Norwegians and, second, the offensive action of the Navy.

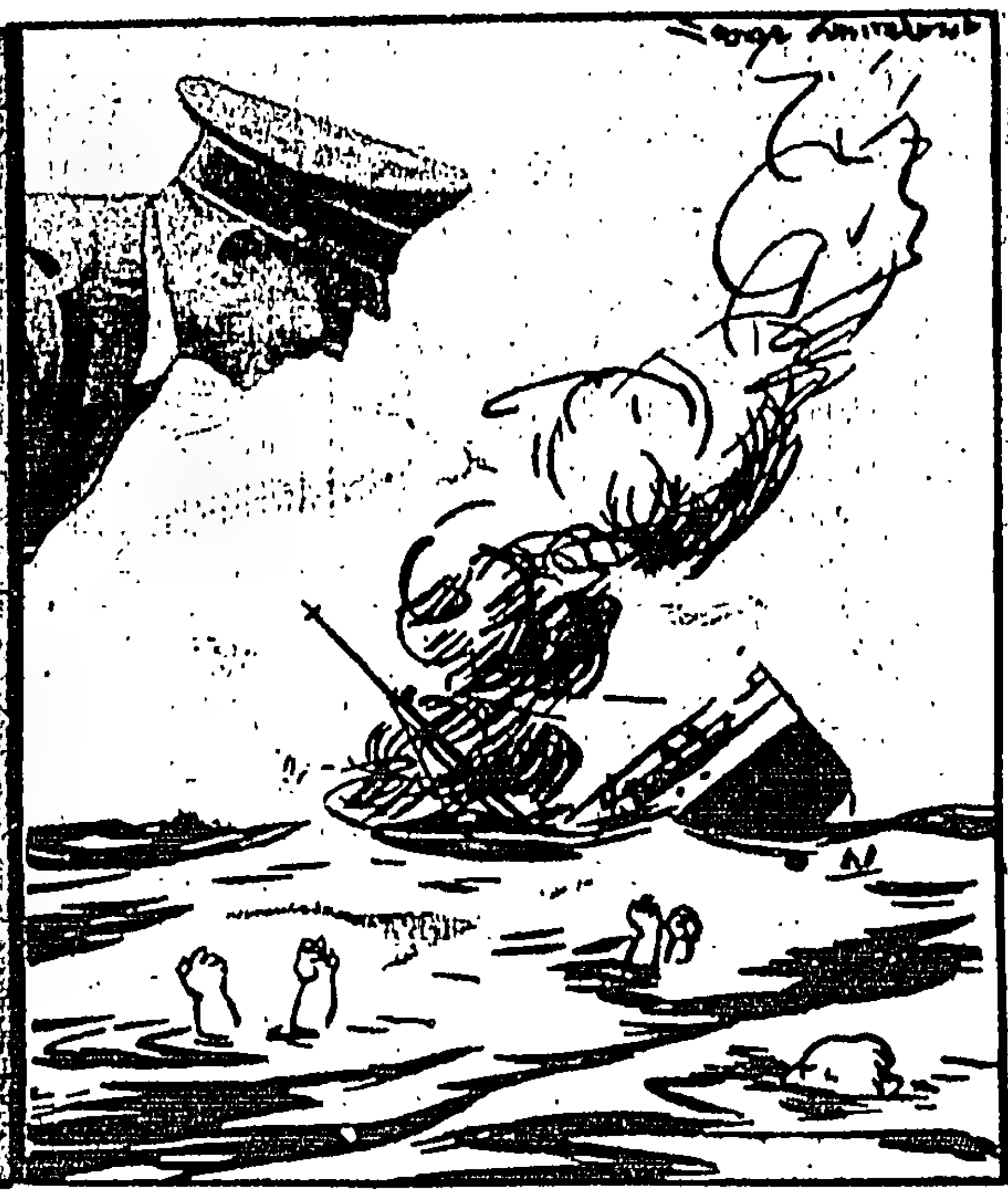
We do not know how many Germans landed at Oslo, but we can confidently assume that they are deficient in artillery, mechanised arms and transport. Some might have been sunk by the way but in any case, it is highly improbable that completely equipped divisions were conveyed in the first fleet of transports.

Will it be possible to reinforce the troops which have been landed or to keep them supplied now that minefields have been laid and the German Navy is dispersed and weakened? The extension of the minefield into the Baltic is an indication that Allied naval power has come there to stay.

Time, as always, is a factor in the situation, and if the Germans cannot speedily reinforce the Oslo troops and equip them sufficiently to overcome Norwegian resistance the detachments on the west coast soon will be in a desperately isolated position.



A new postage stamp is being issued for Hitler's 51st birthday. It is a reproduction of one of a special series of pictures taken by Heinrich Hoffmann, Hitler's photographer, with the object of showing that the Fuehrer is a "kind man who loves children." The stamp shows Hitler bending down over a little girl. Our Own Correspondent.



THE FRIEND OF THE CHILDREN

The Best Guns are made in Fairyland

WHO, or what, is Bofors? It is the name of the finest gun-making concern in the world.

Greater than Krupp, Schneider Vickers, Skoda.

You may have seen the name mentioned in the newspapers lately because of Russia's aggression against Finland.

Sweden, and the countries throughout the world who are her eager customers, wondered, when Hitler invaded Norway, if he were not at the same time becoming a menace to Sweden's Bofors, and to her rich iron ore deposits.

Bofors is not the name of an enterprising individual, but of a small community hidden in the heart of Central Sweden.

There may be bigger arms factories than Bofors, but there is none quite like it for quality.

Mars' Workshop

A caprice of Nature placed the "world's armoury"—as Bofors is rightly called—in a landscape that breathes peace. Imagine an immense expanse of melancholy pine-wood, sprinkled with limpid lakes and silvery brooks.

Suddenly, in this fairyland setting, the roving dreamer stumbles upon the Workshop of Mars.

Unless he has been warned by the endlessly rolling thunder from the nearby test-shooting ground (20 miles long) he will step unawares from the peaceful gloom of the forest into an ocean of dazzling lights and bustling activity.

Before his eye now stretches a huge complex of mines, furnaces, foundries, forges, mills, workshops, and laboratories where 5,500 work day and night, in three shifts.

In the stately head office building of the "Aktiebolag" (joint stock company) "Bofors" a staff of 650, comprising 370 designers and constructors, strives hard to cope with the unrelenting onrush of foreign orders.

How It Grows

More than 40 States, from world's greatest Empire to smallest republic, form Bofors' clientele.

How international Sweden's arms trade is may be judged in normal times, by a glance into the comfortable, "Brukshuset", where the company's foreign visitors—mostly controllers and observers—are lodged, often for months and years on end.

Here swarthy Iranians and gestulating Spaniards may rub shoulders with phlegmatic Britons and domineering Germans, though directly a war breaks out Bofors stops delivering orders to the nations involved.

The whole rhythm of the world armaments race, since Hitler set it going in 1933, can be read in the annual returns of Bofors.

From £1,300,000 or so at the end of 1933, Bofors order books swelled to £10,000,000 for 1937!

Unlike many another munitions maker, Bofors need not be scared by the spectre of raw material shortage. The company is self-sufficient in iron ore, scrap and explosives.

Gun-making is no matter for improvisation. It is an accepted dogma

The world's eyes are now turning to Sweden, and here

JOACHIM JOSEFEN,

expert on Scandinavian affairs, tells you of the great armament factory of Bofors, which is in the heart of a peaceful and peace-loving land.

with the Bofors management that it takes at least 20 years of training to make a really good constructor.

Thus Bofors commands to-day an unequalled stock of highly skilled workers, whose craftsmanship has been passed on from father to son for generations.

Bofors boasts a manufacturing tradition of nearly 300 years: a modest ironworks, in 1646 endowed with royal privileges, was the cradle of the present world-spanning trust.

For two and a-half centuries the Bofors works remained in private ownership.

In 1873, a joint stock company was formed, of which the entire share capital passed, 21 years later, into the hands of Dr. Alfred Nobel, the Swedish genius who longed to be a poet, made a fortune out of guns and ammunition and then donated his millions to science and peace. Nobel personifies Sweden, the pacifist world arms supplier.

After the World War, Germany partially succeeded in getting control

of the Bofors works, but the Swedish Government swiftly passed an act specially designed to prevent this, after a stirring speech by Richard Sandler, the Swedish Foreign Minister.

He denounced the German grip on Sweden's war industry as wholly incompatible with the country's interests.

No sooner had the German interests in Bofors been liquidated than Great Britain began to manifest a keen interest in Swedish-made guns.

So then the Nazi press started hammering away, in virulent tones, at the allegedly "un-neutral" attitude of Sweden if she dared to lend her help to Britain's rearmament.

Sweden, however, did fulfil some huge British orders.

Big Developments

Untrue, however, is a report circulated abroad that Great Britain had actually bought Bofors and subsidiaries. Such a sale would be wholly inadmissible both under the existing Swedish law and the statutes of the Bofors Company.

Nor is it conceivable that Sweden would have been willing to alienate the most valuable asset of her national defence.

The fact is that Bofors, to comply with the British demand for large and quick deliveries, had to proceed to further plant enlargements. These extensions were partly financed by the British.

Sweden benefits indirectly by these measures should she ever be dragged into a conflict.

On the other hand, it is obvious that her risks are greatly increased by the tie-up with Great Power politics which such a wholesale arms trade involves.

Terror of the SEAS

FOR the last sixty years scientists have been experimenting with the destruction of ships and the taking of life by means of mines.

The idea originated in the sixteenth century, when attempts were made to use floating charges of explosive against ships and bridges.

The modern mine is one of the deadliest weapons of warfare.

It is laid in position by a mine-layer, either a surface boat or a submarine, which can get rid of 200 mines in one trip.

The mines run along rails inside the bottom of the mine-laying vessel into mine-traps, from which they slide on steeply curved rails into the water and sink.

There are various kinds of mine. The British variety, when it is released, is pulled downwards by a weight to which it is attached by a mooring line. In the last war German mines were often so designed that after resting on the sea-bed for a short interval to ensure the mine-layer's safety, they detached themselves from the weight (called the sinker) and rose unattached to a mathematically determined depth.

There is also an oscillating mine, which drifts, and by mechanical means maintains itself at a pre-arranged depth. Being heavier than the water it sinks, but as soon as it sinks to a certain level a propeller is switched on and forces it up again until at the higher level the propeller automatically switches off, the mine begins to sink again, and the process is renewed.

It is claimed that this kind of mine cannot be swept up.

Mines are laid deep to attack submarines, and shallow to destroy surface vessels. Often they are laid in zig-zag patterns.

A mine is exploded when one of its soft lead sprouting horns is touched by a ship.

The process is this: In the horns is acid. The impact releases the acid which acts on a wire, which, in its turn, causes a primary charge of black powder to fire the main charge of 300lb. of high explosive.

British mines are so designed that if they become adrift from their moorings a spring is released which renders them harmless.

According to The Hague Convention of 1907, which Germany accepted, mine-laying is prohibited outside enemy territorial waters.

The same Convention laid down that drifting mines should become inactive one hour after they are first dangerous.

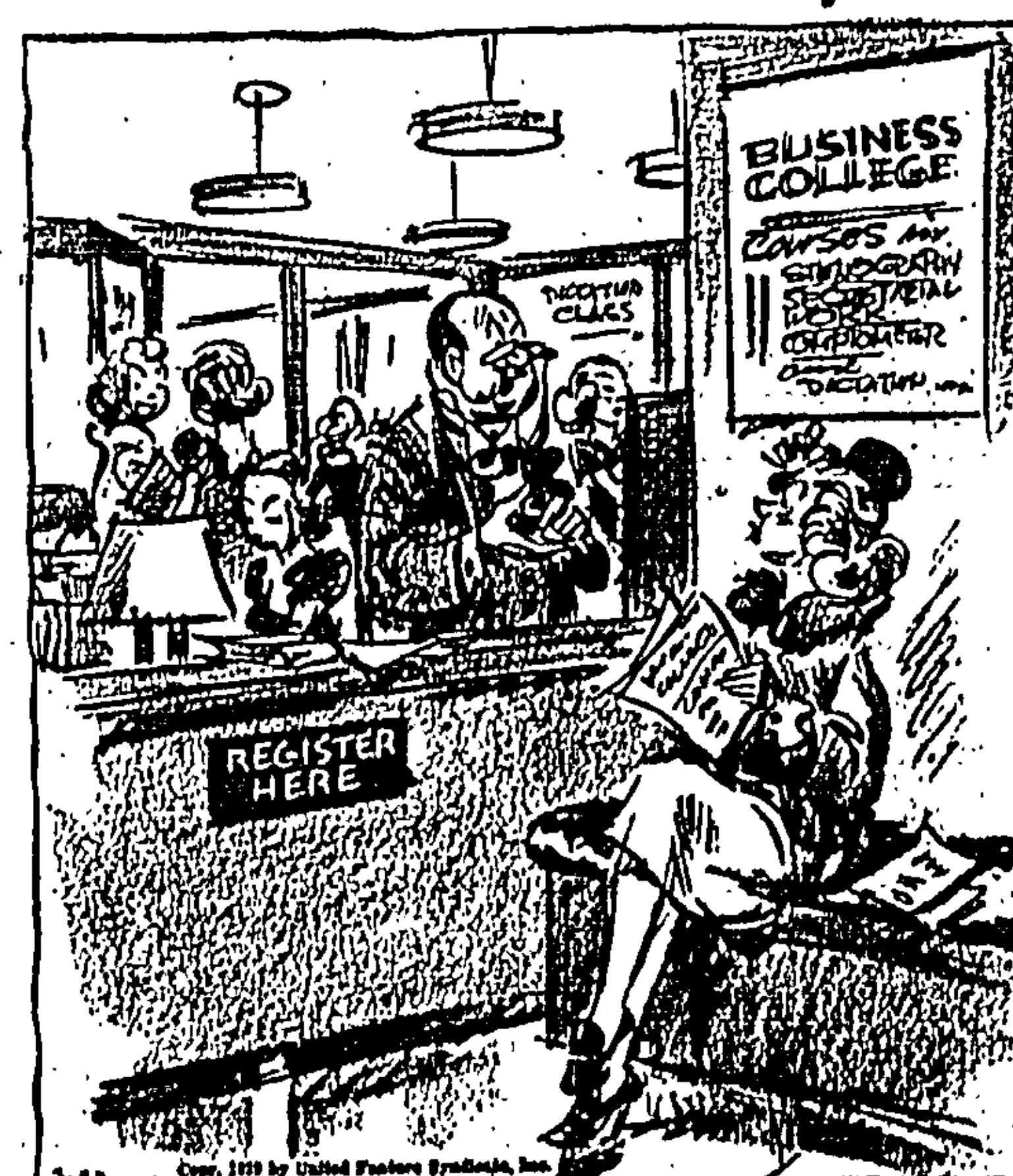
Mine-sweeping is done by two vessels some distance apart joined by a wire, along which is distributed a series of mechanical or explosive wire-cutters.

This is dragged beneath the surface, the moorings of the mines are cut, and the mines bob up to the surface, where they can be destroyed or swept up. A different problem arises when the mine has no moorings.

An ingenious enemy can follow the mine-sweepers in a submarine, laying new mines in a field which his adversary believes to have been rendered safe.

At the end of the last war a special mine-sweeping force was enrolled, consisting of 600 officers and 16,000 men, and over 23,000 Allied mines and some 70 German mines were cleared from the sea in the course of a year.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"You'll find we give our students a thorough business-like point of view—not one of our graduates has ever married for love!"

Budget Reception

GOVT. IS SATISFIED
Reply To Amery's Criticism

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Satisfaction at the reception of the Budget was expressed by Capt. H. F. C. Crookshank, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in the House of Commons Budget debate.

Capt. Crookshank said that criticisms had not been very loud and had been on an extraordinary line for the Commons—that we had not spent enough and that taxes were not high enough because everyone wanted a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Sounds Like Propaganda
Alluding to the statement of Mr. L. S. Amery that Germany was spending £3,000,000,000 a year on the war, which was more than Britain and France together, Capt. Crookshank said he did not know the source of that figure, but it might be part of German propaganda. Anyhow it was not only the British and French figures that had to be considered, the whole imperial figures, including the Dominions, India and the whole Colonial Empire.

Moreover, our war effort included the potential production of other countries which we could use on the cash-and-carry basis.

Many Imponderables
The war effort of the Allies could not be measured with Germany's on a pound for pound basis. On our side we had a great many imponderables which were of enormous value, such as the rightness of our cause, the undragged belief of our people in freedom and justice, and also the support of the whole Empire and the certain knowledge of all independent nations that we were really fighting for their survival as well as our own.

Navy Dept.
Is UpsetShocked By Admiral
Tausig's Opinion

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, Apr. 25 (UP).—Admiral Tausig, who this week created a dramatic scene at a sitting of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee by predicting that war between the United States and Japan is inevitable, and by his declaration that Japan's promises are worthless, has shocked the United States Navy Department.

To-day, Mr. Louis Compton, special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy wrote a letter to Representative Louis Ludlow of the House Appropriations Committee saying that he was shocked at Admiral Tausig's testimony before the committee.

Mr. Compton declared: "Mr. Edison, myself and the Navy Department disapprove of the views which Admiral Tausig expressed."

Defence Programme
In the meantime, the Navy Department has asked for bids on materials for defence nets for use at Pearl Harbour, the Panama Canal, the Golden Gate and Guantanamo. The nets will be made at the Mare Island navy yard.

Navy circles here also predict that the bulk of the new building programme, including eight battleships, will be completed about four months ahead of schedule.

The aircraft-carrier Wasp was formally placed in commission at the Boston navy yard in a ceremony to-day.

Newfoundland
ArtilleryFirst Contingent Now
In England

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The first contingent of Newfoundland Artillery to arrive in England were welcomed at a north-west port by Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister for the Dominions.

The Newfoundlanders were accompanied by a further contingent of Canadians.

The Newfoundlanders are all volunteers and will serve with the Royal Artillery in a unit which, Mr. Eden assured them, would bear the name of their country.

The gunners number 400. A total of 1,375 have been recruited and when the full complement arrives, they will form two regiments of heavy artillery.

Mr. Eden's Welcome
Mr. Eden addressed them and after referring to the traditions of the last war, said that they were again showing their readiness to serve voluntarily in a noble cause.

Many were already in the R.A.F. Some had flown over Germany. Newfoundland lumberjacks and sailors were already in Britain engaged on tasks vital to the war effort.

Battleships To Be
Modernised

NEW YORK, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The House of Representatives Naval Committee have approved a bill authorising the modernisation of the battleships New York, Texas and Arkansas.

The bill provides for expenditure totalling \$5,725,000.

Escaped Captain Tells Graphic Story

HOW TRONDHEIM
FELL TO NAZIS

NEW YORK, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Captain McHale, skipper of the 5,000 ton American freighter Mormacsen, arrived here to-day from Trondheim.

He revealed that he slipped from port on the day after its capture by the Germans.

Hidden in the ship's hold was over £1,000,000 of Swedish owned gold which he took to the town of Hummelvik, a few miles from Trondheim, and handed it over to the Norwegian authorities.

Without Shot Fired
A later message gives a graphic story of how the Nazis captured Trondheim as told by Captain McHale.

He said that he went on deck at dawn on April 9 and saw soldiers on the dock and aboard ships. He then spotted a Nazi cruiser, the Admiral Hipper, with crowds of soldiers aboard.

He realised that the port had been captured without a shot being fired. A German officer came aboard Captain McHale's ship and told him that there were 2,000 German troops in Trondheim.

Gallant Action
His ship apparently the Admiral Hipper, had a fight outside the harbour with a British destroyer which was sunk in ten minutes.

Sixty prisoners were taken. The British fought gallantly but had no chance against the Admiral Hipper and the four destroyers.

"We are here only to protect Norway against the English," declared the German officer.

He added that the Germans had been ordered not to bother about neutral ships, especially those of American nationality.

Spontaneous
ReactionSweden And Invasion
Of Norway

STOCKHOLM, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Dealing with the German attitude to Sweden, the Swedish newspaper "Social Demokraten" asks whether Germany is incapable of understanding Sweden's natural reaction to the invasion of her neighbour Norway.

"The Swedish feelings are quite spontaneous," says the paper, "and are not the result of foreign propaganda."

Concerning the Nazi denials that civilians had been fired on, the paper says that a new light has been thrown on this subject by the machine-gunning of Swedish ships within Swedish territorial waters.

The "Social Demokraten" says that it will not be prevented from publishing news which it considers true.

The Tientsin
Blockade

PEKING, Apr. 26 (Reuter).—Well-informed foreign circles here are of the opinion that not too optimistic hopes should be placed on the cessation of the Tientsin blockade even if the present negotiations on the silk question end successfully.

The Japanese controlled Chinese newspaper in Tientsin, the "Yung Pao," in a special article stresses that the blockade concessions are a wartime measure and therefore the lifting of them is a question for the Japanese army alone to decide.

FIRST NIGHT AIR
BATTLE

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—It is authoritatively stated that during the raid on Stavanger on Wednesday, British bombers met Messerschmitts for the first time at night.

It is also stated that a number of enemy planes on the ground flamed up after bombs were dropped from a low level. They were still blazing after the raiders had left.

ALLIES BUYING
U.S. PLANES

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Contracts for \$200,000,000 worth of American aeroplanes and engines have been signed within the past fortnight.

This was announced by the Allied purchasing mission. The contract includes large quantities of Bell and Curtiss pursuit planes, Douglas bombers, Wells, Allison, Wright and Pratt-Whitney engines.

NAZIS HAVE LOST
41 TRANSPORTS

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—An official spokesman in London, commenting on the German claim that Germany can safely despatch troops and materials to Norway, says that between April 9, when German troops first landed, and April 22, 26 German transports and supply ships were sunk by Allied action, ten others were torpedoed and probably sunk, one was set afire and four captured.

Although not all were carrying troops, the losses in their destruction must number several thousand.

Exchange At
A Glance

SELLING	
T.T. London	1/2H
Demand	1/2H
T.T. Shanghai	350
T.T. Singapore	32 1/2
T.T. Japan	91 1/2
T.T. India	82 1/2
T.T. U.S.A.	21 1/2
T.T. Manila	43
T.T. Batavia	40
T.T. Bangkok	150
T.T. Saigon	108 1/2
T.T. France	10 5/8
T.T. Switzerland	10 5/8
T.T. Australia	1/8H
BUYING	
4 m/s L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 m/s D/P	1/3 1/4
4 m/s L/C U.S.A.	22 1/2
4 m/s France	11.40
30 d/s India	.84
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.02 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in N.Y.	3.51 1/4

Exhibition
Extended

The exhibition of paintings by Mr. Lin Fong-ming, now being held at the Hongkong University and which has been so well attended during the past few days, is going to be extended for one day until Sunday. The keen appreciation of the artist's work will be gathered from the fact that over \$1,000 worth of pictures has been sold. Mr. Lin, who is responsible for the exhibition in the absence of the artist, who is in Chungking, has made it known that half of the proceeds from the sales of the last day will be devoted to war relief purposes both in England and in China.

Extension Of
Export Credit
Facilities

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, in reply to a question, said that the export credits guarantee department, on instructions from the Board of Trade, had been actively considering the situation created by war conditions.

He said that they had also considered the question of extending transfer cover, at present available to exporters.

It has now been decided, he said, to make important extensions on existing facilities.

With a few exceptions, the proportion of transfer risk guarantee would be raised from 75 per cent. to 90 per cent. and a catastrophe, such as war or an invasion, would be expressly covered.

Car Overtakes
In City

Mr. D. P. Nelson, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. office in Hongkong, sustained a fractured collar-bone and minor abrasions when a Riley sports car which he was driving overturned in Chater Road shortly after 1 a.m. to-day.

Two passengers in the car with Mr. Nelson were uninjured.

The accident occurred near Statue Square.

Checking Anti-War
Activities

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir John Anderson, the Home Secretary, announced that he was considering strengthening the Defence Regulations which was desirable for checking activities that might impede the national war effort.

ANZAC DAY
IN LONDONCenotaph Ceremony &
Church Service

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The landing of the Anzacs in Gallipoli was commemorated to-day by wreaths being laid on the Cenotaph and by a Church service.

Subsequently, a luncheon was held by the British Empire Service League which was presided over by Field Marshal Lord Milne.

At this luncheon there were a number of Gallipoli veterans, including Field Marshal Lord Birdwood, General Ian Hamilton and four recipients of the Victoria Cross.

Special reference was made to the gallantry of their then Turkish foes and a mention of the Turkish commander was received with cheers.

Fought Like Hell
Sir Stanley Bruce, Australian High Commissioner, quoted a telegram which was exchanged to-day between the Australian and New Zealand commanders and the Turkish army.

The rendering of the telegram was received with enthusiasm.

Sir Stanley Bruce said that the Australians in the last war fought the Turks like hell and conceived for them great admiration and respect.

He pointed out that in the last war with the population under 5,000,000, Australia had sent out 450,000 troops and the Dominions as a whole had sent out over 1,000,000.

Since then Australia's population had increased by 50 per cent. and the population of the remainder of the Empire had also greatly increased.

This meant a corresponding increase in military contribution which the Dominions were able to make in the present war.

Moreover in the last war Australia contributed 600 flying officers who brought down 300 enemy planes. But under the Empire Air Scheme for the present war the Australian contribution would be 14,000 pilots, 16,000 other members of air crews and 27,000 ground personnel.

30,000 Flying Officers
The net effect of this would be a total of 30,000 Australian flying officers as against 600 in the last war.

Similar progress had been made in Canada, which has a much greater population than Australia.

New Zealand and South Africa too had progressed and there could be no doubt that the contribution of the combined Dominions to the war effort would be even more effective than in 1914-18.

Sir Stanley said he believed that the Dominions and the outer parts of the Empire would again be one of the determining factors in achieving victory for the Allies.

Celebration In Desert
CAIRO, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The booming of artillery, rattle of rifle fire and the bursting of very lights heralded the arrival of Anzac Day in the desert, where New Zealand troops made final attacks before dawn in the manoeuvres now taking place.

The manoeuvres are based on an attack by an enemy force which had crossed from the other side of the Nile.

New Zealand's young army is showing good sense of tactics.

After breakfast, the New Zealand army assembled for the biggest Anzac Day parade here. Messages of friendship exchanged between General Freyberg, Commander-in-Chief of the New Zealand troops, and General Chakmak, Chief of the Turkish General Staff, were issued in the New Zealand Army orders to-day.

FANLING
STARTING
TIMES

OLD COURSE

9.16	G. C. Worrall, W. Newitt.
9.20	H. H. Puckle, J. C. Taylor.
9.24	R. E. L. Leman.
9.28	F. D. Hunter, R. Hancock.
9.32	A. T. Lay, J. A. D. Morrison.
9.36	M. Haining, D. Williamson.
9.40	L. R. Andrews, Col. Collins.
9.44	J. L. C. Pearce, D. Humphreys.
9.48	M. Haining, D. Williamson.
9.52	A. N. & Q. A. MacLachlan.
9.56	P. E. Amis, J. W. Clague.
10.00	W. C. H. H. H. H. H.
10.04	E. T. McMillen, R. C. Gardner.
10.08	F. Groves, G. M. Park.
10.12	M. Hocking, L. Lloyd.
10.16	R. Young, F. A. Redmond.
10.20	J. T. Smith, W. S. Hillier.
10.24	M. Matthews, D. D. Evans.
10.28	G. T. Harrington, J. W. Anderson.
10.32	A. L. Potter, E. L. Groomer.
10.36	S. T. Butler, H. A. Miles.
10.40	J. Linaker, Wing Cdr. Steele Perkins.
10.44	A. V. Greaves, J. W. Mayhew.
10.48	V. R. Gordon, J. R. Collis.
10.52	R. J. K. Walker, J. D. Harrison.
10.56	D. W. Stout, J. Redman.
11.00	Capt. Thurstay, Lieut. Carter.
11.04	Major Harvey, L. P. Tamworth.

NEW COURSE

9.24	J. G. Jensen, Miss Cuthbertson.
9.28	S. H. Dodwell, T. E. Pearce.
9.32	D. Black, A. A. Bremner.
9.36	Mrs. Greaves, Mrs. Steele Perkins.

NO NEW TRADE
AGREEMENT

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—In reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Ronald Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, said that no negotiations for a new war trade agreement with Japan had taken place.

He said that there had been exchanges of views in Tokyo in respect of contraband bound for Germany.

He was considering whether any further steps could usefully be taken in the matter.

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The War Office announces that the official description of the British Expeditionary Force in Norway is the North Western Expeditionary Force.

A Look Through
The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 26, 1890.
So keenly are the opium merchants in Bombay feeling the competition of native opium in China, that they have sent a petition to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General of India, begging him to reduce the export duty on the drug.

The population of England is estimated at 28,000,000.

25 YEARS AGO

April 26, 1915.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a communiqué reports that fighting in Belgium continues, under conditions favourable to the Allies. Two German attacks debouching from Paschendaele and Broodsele, were stopped by the British. The Germans violently bombarded Ypres.

We progressed along the right bank of the year canal by means of vigorous counter attacks.

We repulsed an attack at Notre Dame de Loreste. The battle on the heights of the Meuse is developing.

10 YEARS AGO

April 26, 1930.
After a conference with the Hainan and Wuchang Divisional Commanders, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the President of the National Government, left this afternoon for the Honan-Hupeh frontiers to inspect the Nationalist troops and the Nationalist defences. Marshal Chiang is understood to have brought with him \$5,000,000 from the Nanking Treasury to pay the Nationalist Commanders fighting on the Hupeh borders.

Recent changes and appointments of China Coast officers:—

Captain J. Beck, from reserve, has gone master, Poyang. Captain J. E. Nisbet, of the Poyang, has gone master Ningpo. Captain J. Taylor, of the Ningpo, is on reserve.

Captain A. Von Winkler of the Changsha, is on reserve. Captain J. W. Jenkins, from reserve, has gone acting master Changsha.

Captain J. McCulloch, C. N. Co., is on home leave.

Captain Y. N. Campbell, from special duty, has gone acting master, Wanshan.

Mr. D. C. Slim, second officer, Changsha, has gone acting chief officer, Hainan.

Mr. J. Robinson, chief officer, Hainan Peking, has gone chief officer, Soochow.

Mr. W. A. McDonald, chief officer, C. N. Co., is on special duty.

Mr. S. L. Garrett, second officer, Wanshan, has gone second officer Yunnan.

Mr. R. W. Foster, from reserve, has gone acting chief officer, Wanshan.

5 YEARS AGO

April 25, 1935.
Germany will immediately publish a new Defence Law providing compulsory Army service, as her first reply to the League of Nations' Council's vote of condemnation. This will be looked upon as a challenge, or gesture of defiance against the League.

It is further learned that the Reichsminister of Defence has reported to Chancellor Hitler that he has nearly finished the draft of the law which will carry out Reichswehr's decree of March 16 providing Germany with an Army of 600,000 fighting men.

It is understood that the First Class of conscripts will be called on August 1.

Elimination of all serious competition with the Nazi Party press is expected to be effected by a new law promulgated to-night.

Its most important provision prohibits the publication of newspapers by joint stock companies, public, professional co-operative or similar organisations or any non-Aryan. The result will be that newspapers can in future only be published by individuals but the Nazi Party and persons and corporations whom it specially authorises, are exempted.

Senator William E. Borah, Republican from Boise, Idaho, will seek his party's nomination for the next Presidential election and will attempt to defeat President Roosevelt's reelection with a revived "Republican war party" behind him.

There was an advance of 1 1/4 d. in the sterling rate of the Hongkong dollar this morning, bringing the official quotation to 2s. 5d. Since Monday, the dollar has risen 3 1/4 d. and there are prospects of a still further advance.

To-day's rate of the dollar is the highest seen since 1924, in which year the quotation rose to 2s. 5 1/2 d. Leaving 1924, it has to go back to 1923 to discover a rate of 2s. 5d.

Messrs. Short Brothers, well-known seaplane constructors of Rochester, have received from Imperial Airways an order for a "composite seaplane" for experimental use, with a view to a trans-Atlantic air mail service inauguration.

The craft consists of two four-engined monoplane on a flying boat which will carry a heavily loaded mail seaplane into the air where it would be released as a collapsible life raft thus overcoming the taking off difficulties.

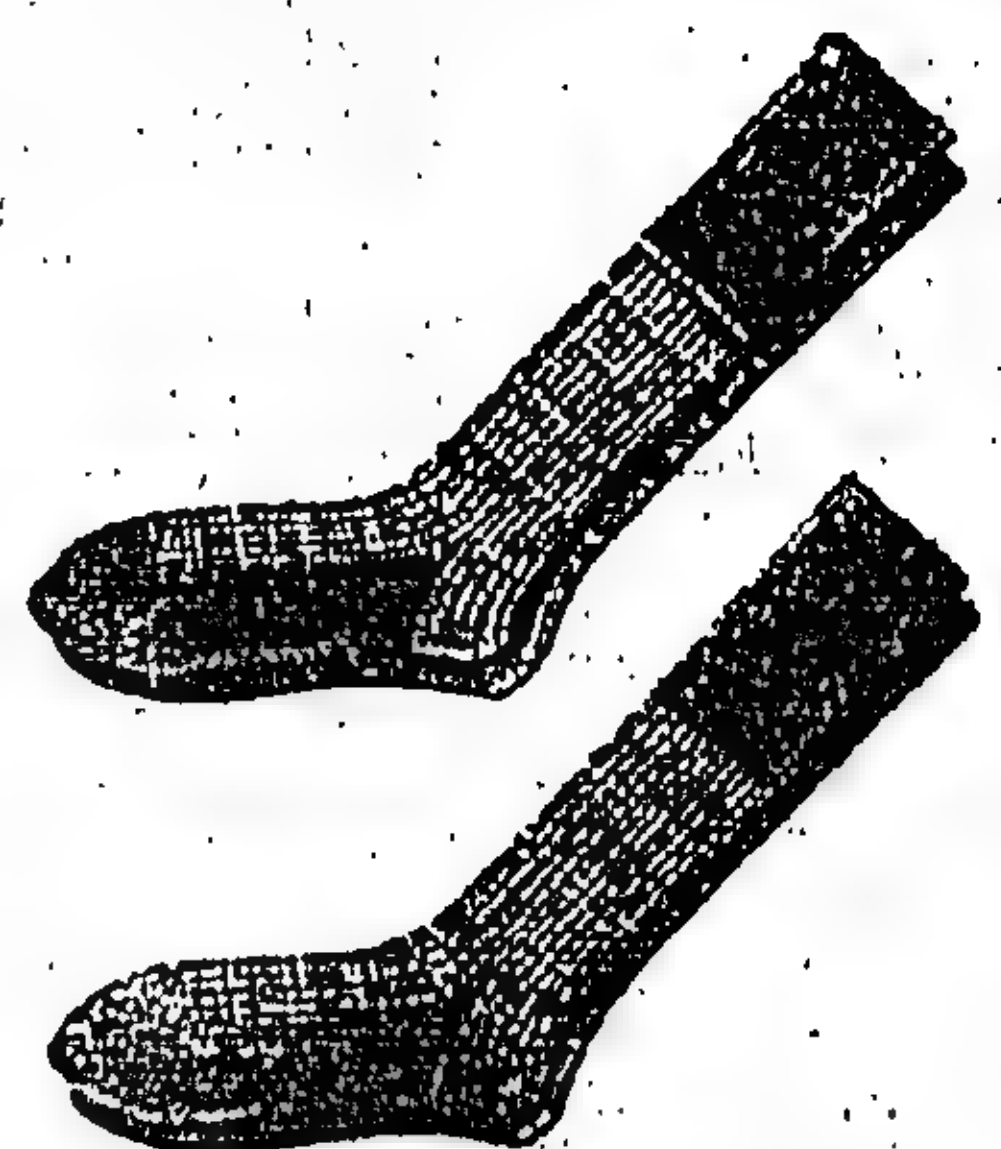
They Died For
Their CountryAir Ministry's New
Casualty List

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry casualty list published to-day contains 113 names, including an aircraft-woman who died on active service.

Among those missing is Acting Flight Lieutenant R. P. A. Harrison, who took part in the R.A.F. England-Australia formation flight in 1937.

Aircraftwoman Killed
The woman is Aircraftwoman D. E. Calder, who was killed in a motor accident in England, and was buried with military honours.

The names comprise five killed in action; five others previously reported missing, now presumed killed in action; four wounded or injured in action; 16 missing, believed killed in action; 55 missing; 11 killed on active service; one missing, believed killed, on active service; six wounded or injured on active service; two died of wounds or injuries; and eight died on active service.

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Less 10% Cash Discount

Other qualities in plain colour ribbed cotton.

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SPECIALISTS

THOUSANDS RESTORED
BY
THIS FAMOUS MEDICINE

THE REASON

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Ask for and be sure you get "Clarke's Blood Mixture."

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THE RUSSIAN CHOIR

Directed by Mr. Diakoff

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Admission: \$3, \$2 & \$1. (including tax)

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The famous natural mineral water

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VICHY is the best dietetic water—specially indicated in cases of arthritis; acute or chronic rheumatism, and liver troubles.



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"Captain Foster's" Racing Review

CLEMBER EASILY ANNEXES THE

**Clever
Riding By
G. Trevorton**
One More Victory To
Graduate From Novices

MARCH BROWN was in "quick march" time when the gate opened, with the result that Mr. G. Trevorton, the Government House's apprentice, did not hesitate to take the full advantage of a good start.

He drove March Brown up the hill with a speed of 20 1/2 seconds for the first quarter, and the next stanza was galloped in 30 1/2 seconds. At the first half mile was covered just inside of a minute, he had by then established a good lead, and there was very little hope for anyone to catch March Brown in the home stretch, who eventually won by four lengths.

However, the success of Fanning "chaser" in the Taimoshan Handicap for "G" class Chinese ponies has brought Mr. Trevorton's winning mounts to a total of nine in a very short period, and he requires one more to graduate him to the "black-letter" brigade.

March Brown's win was, without any question of doubt, due to Mr. Trevorton's clever riding, but the pony's dividend of \$18.10 for a win by the pony certainly astounded me, and it seemed that punters were in the know.

Successful Change Of Tactics

ADOPTING a different strategy, Mr. Needa took Franklin out to the front in the Koola Handicap for "B" class Australian ponies over a distance from the two mile post, once round and in, and the combination never looked back again to win the race on the bit.

It has always been Mr. Needa's advocacy to ride from the back, but a good few of his intended spectators have previously failed, though they were good enough to give anyone a heart attack.

But even on "three-legged" ones the northern jockey always has a big following, and those who had their money on Franklin must have been pleased with a return of \$11.70 for a win. Once again the youngster (winner) of this season was too good for all the "C" class riders.

ST. GEORGE'S PLATE Record Backing of 3,719 Tickets: Fastest Time Since Inception

ALTHOUGH THE ST. GEORGE'S PLATE was, as predicted, a tame affair at Happy Valley last Saturday, there were a few incidents which made local turf history.

In the first place the members of the St. George's Society had the pleasure of seeing one of their own annexing the silver trophy, and the Marber's Clobber won as he liked. This was Mr. B. W. Bradbury's second success, the first being in 1936 with the mare, Royal Scot, on joint account with Mr. G. A. Harriman, who was the jockey.

Happy Landings Pays Well In Last Event

HAPPY LANDINGS (Mr. Davis) captured the last event, the Chariots Towers Handicap for "B" class Australian ponies, and the mare delighted her staunch admirers with a "pay out" of \$100.40 for a win.

The owners should pat their own back that Flying Dutchman (Mr. Needa) was not in his stride when Mr. Alice Potts hauled down the lever of the starting gate, for the Needa's candidate succumbed by only a short head.

The field was cramped with 12 runners, and when Flying Dutchman entered the straight, he had to dodge quite a lot of "mines," with the result that it was in the last hundred yards that the Dutch speedy merchant had a clear run, but Happy Landings had already reached the base.

It was a fast race from the 1 1/2 mile post, the time being 59 1/2—a fifth outside of the record.

COTTAGE CLUB CAVALCADE

The Cottage Club Cavalcade tomorrow afternoon will start from Mal Po. Riders are requested to gather at the Club house at 3 p.m., and transportation to the start will be provided. Riders of private ponies are requested to make their own arrangements to send their ponies to Mal Po.

It was the fastest run since the inception of this important handicap event in 1931 for China pony griffins of the current season over the champion course, and Clobber took 222.4/5 to cover the circuit. The time was two and three-fifths seconds slower than the present track record of 220.1/5 set up by Burford at the annual big meeting.

Clobber was backed to the tune of 3,719 tickets for a win, and the total is a new record for a single pony, eclipsing Far View's figure (3,168 tickets) by 551 chances for a win in the Australian Ponies Champions at the Spring.

ONLY SEVEN ENTRIES

THERE were only seven entries for the St. George's Plate and all faced the barrier with a determination to put up a good show. It was more of a go-as-you-please than a race, for Clobber jumped to the front at the release of the tape and Mr. Bradbury's candidate was never headed again.

Carrying the maximum of 108 lbs. over 1 1/2 miles, it may be of interest to know that Clobber's intermediate quarters were 20 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, and the home stretch was covered in 29 1/2 seconds. It will be seen that the first mile was 1:53, averaging 28 1/2 seconds per quarter. If Clobber had been pressed, the Marber's timekeepers would have forced the timekeepers, Mr. R. M. da Rocha, to chalk up a different set of figures.

However, the judges gave a decision of six lengths in favour of Clobber, but I think the "many lengths" would be more appropriate against the second pony, White Diamond, ridden by Mr. F. H. Three lengths behind came a good fight between Eve of Reason and Possible; the former securing the third place and Possible let her backers down badly. Eve of Reason was a bad fifth and then followed Hopeful Star with Victoria at the end of the trail.

PREVIOUS WINNERS

THE St. George's Plate was first run in 1931 and the following is a list of lucky owners:

Year	Owner	Jockey	Time
1931	L. Dunbar	Fortune Bay	2:29.3
1932	Samson	Princess Hall	2:32.4
1933	Mrs. T. E. Pearce	Trebitridge	2:35.2
1934	A. M. L. Soares	Prima Donna	2:35.4
1935	Dynasty	King's Jubilee	and
	Eu Tong-sen	Rose-Queen	2:38.3
1936	Harbrad	Royal Scot	2:35.1
1937	Eve	Harvey Eve	2:30.3
1938	Eu Tong-sen	Cameronian	2:28.2
1939	Eve	Eve of Harvest	2:33.1

It will be seen that in 1935 King's Jubilee with Mr. Frost dead-heated with Rose-Queen ridden by Mr. "Pinky" Botelho after an exciting finish. To settle the dispute instead of a run off, Mr. Eu Tong-sen beat the Hon. Mr. T. E. Pearce on the spin of the nickel.

Two Thousand Guineas

**Probable
Starters And
Jockeys**

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The following are the probable starters and jockeys for the Two Thousand Guineas:

Through The Mist (Jones), Black Toni (Carrlake), Djebel (Elliot), Saguenay (Taylor), Lighthouse II (Perryman), Bon Accord (Stephenson), Prince Tetra (Arthur Wragg), Star Dust (Harry Wragg), Turkish (Charles Smirke), Tantaleux (Gordon Richards), Lucullus (Geary), Romulus (Lane), Fair Test (Pat Bessley), The Druid (D. Smith), Hippus (E. Smith), Ridley (Bullock), Bladen (Novett), Bladaroeh, El Morocco, Epilobium, Congratulations, Adina, Nuldenoe (no jockeys).

Triumph For Smiling Time

LATELY, the ranks of lady owners have not been too prominent in leading their ponies to the dismounting enclosure, but Miss Li Pochun was in high feather when her Smiling Time, with Mr. Peter Wei in the saddle unexpectedly crossed the bar first in the "Hunchbacks" Handicap over six furlongs.

There was no fluke in the success, and it looked to me that the runner had a few pounds to spare at the end.

Smiling Time paid a handsome dividend of \$46.30 for a win, but the hot favourite Portrush was never in the picture, and he certainly disappointed a host of supporters, the amount of tickets on him being 1,425.

Humdrum Eve Registers Win For New Owner

AFTER RUNNING a dead heat with Lilliber for a second place in the Amoy Handicap at the big meeting coupled with a sequence of four unplaced outings, Humdrum Eve cut the ice by registering his first win this season for Mr. Li Lan-sang, beating Mrs. L. Dunbar's Bear Claw by two good lengths in 1:55 over a mile in the first section of the Mount Davis Handicap.

Considering that the field composed of old timers, it was undoubtedly a fast run for "B" class China steeds. We all know that Bear Claw was not the same bull of his prime, but the ex-champion showed that his four legs were still in running order.

It seemed that the encumbrance of the lead was the main cause of losing by two lengths, and it was no joke to give 18 lbs. to Humdrum Eve.

Another smart performance was the running of Jobor, losing by a neck to Bear Claw, because the former was recently brought up from the lower deck after a couple of wins in the second section. Jobor was considered to have no earthly chance, but Mr. Bradbury's candidate put up a grand fight and the pony paid \$10.70 for a place, which was certainly good.

Owner	Pony	Jockey	Time
1931	L. Dunbar	Fortune Bay	2:29.3
1932	Samson	Princess Hall	2:32.4
1933	Mrs. T. E. Pearce	Trebitridge	2:35.2
1934	A. M. L. Soares	Prima Donna	2:35.4
1935	Dynasty	King's Jubilee	and
	Eu Tong-sen	Rose-Queen	2:38.3
1936	Harbrad	Royal Scot	2:35.1
1937	Eve	Harvey Eve	2:30.3
1938	Eu Tong-sen	Cameronian	2:28.2
1939	Eve	Eve of Harvest	2:33.1

It will be seen that in 1935 King's Jubilee with Mr. Frost dead-heated with Rose-Queen ridden by Mr. "Pinky" Botelho after an exciting finish. To settle the dispute instead of a run off, Mr. Eu Tong-sen beat the Hon. Mr. T. E. Pearce on the spin of the nickel.

Two Thousand Guineas

**Probable
Starters And
Jockeys**

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The following are the probable starters and jockeys for the Two Thousand Guineas:

Through The Mist (Jones), Black Toni (Carrlake), Djebel (Elliot), Saguenay (Taylor), Lighthouse II (Perryman), Bon Accord (Stephenson), Prince Tetra (Arthur Wragg), Star Dust (Harry Wragg), Turkish (Charles Smirke), Tantaleux (Gordon Richards), Lucullus (Geary), Romulus (Lane), Fair Test (Pat Bessley), The Druid (D. Smith), Hippus (E. Smith), Ridley (Bullock), Bladen (Novett), Bladaroeh, El Morocco, Epilobium, Congratulations, Adina, Nuldenoe (no jockeys).

PONY TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE

I THOUGHT Fair Chance piloted by Mr. Proulx was going to lose the Canterbury Park Handicap for Australian ponies over a course from the two mile post, once round and in, for coming down the hill he was losing ground.

As the pack neared the distance post, Fair Chance rallied again with a fine burst of speed, and overhauled the leaders without much trouble, beating the much fancied Rowan for the first place by three lengths.

The pony requires a little watching.

"Arm-Chair" Ride On Jennifer

MR. NEEDA had very little to do, in fact an "arm-chair" ride on Jennifer in the second section of the Mount Davis Handicap for "B" class China ponies over the mile, because there was no opposition at all. He had a rough time in the last event.

Humdrum Eve Registers Win For New Owner

AFTER RUNNING a dead heat with Lilliber for a second place in the Amoy Handicap at the big meeting coupled with a sequence of four unplaced outings, Humdrum Eve cut the ice by registering his first win this season for Mr. Li Lan-sang, beating Mrs. L. Dunbar's Bear Claw by two good lengths in 1:55 over a mile in the first section of the Mount Davis Handicap.

Considering that the field composed of old timers, it was undoubtedly a fast run for "B" class China steeds. We all know that Bear Claw was not the same bull of his prime, but the ex-champion showed that his four legs were still in running order.

It seemed that the encumbrance of the lead was the main cause of losing by two lengths, and it was no joke to give 18 lbs. to Humdrum Eve.

Another smart performance was the running of Jobor, losing by a neck to Bear Claw, because the former was recently brought up from the lower deck after a couple of wins in the second section. Jobor was considered to have no earthly chance, but Mr. Bradbury's candidate put up a grand fight and the pony paid \$10.70 for a place, which was certainly good.

Owner	Pony	Jockey	Time
1931	L. Dunbar	Fortune Bay	2:29.3
1932	Samson	Princess Hall	2:32.4
1933	Mrs. T. E. Pearce	Trebitridge	2:35.2
1934	A. M. L. Soares	Prima Donna	2:35.4
1935	Dynasty	King's Jubilee	and
	Eu Tong-sen	Rose-Queen	2:38.3
1936	Harbrad	Royal Scot	2:35.1
1937	Eve	Harvey Eve	2:30.3
1938	Eu Tong-sen	Cameronian	2:28.2
1939	Eve	Eve of Harvest	2:33.1

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S.A. Rumjahn Defeats Cousin In Gruelling Singles Semi-final

(By "Tinker")

BY THE BAREST MARGIN of a few minutes, S. A. Rumjahn beat his cousin H. D. Rumjahn, in the semi-finals of the Colony Open Tennis Singles Championship at the Hongkong Cricket Club yesterday by 6-0, 6-4, 4-6, 8-6. It was a gruelling match, especially in the second two last sets, with nothing to choose between their respective form. It is because of this that I estimate the margin of minutes, for had H. D. won the fourth set there would have been another re-play as the light was very poor.

The fact speaks for itself that Sirdar had four match points, but was only able to gain the issue on the fourth! When he was leading 6-5, he was 40-15 on his own service, but eventually lost the game. In the last game (his own service) he was again 40-15, and deuce was nearly called. At 40-30, however, H. D. wearily reached across for a volley, and misjudged the flight of the ball which struck the frame of his racket and went outside.

I don't think that ever before has Sirdar been called upon to use so much of his seeming inexhaustible supply of energy. He ran about the court retrieving his cousin's shots in a manner that would have prostrated any other player in two sets. In fact, towards the end of the second set, he expended so much energy in his endeavours to prevent his cousin from levelling at 4-4 that he was brought to a momentary standstill. He held his side and appeared on the verge of collapse.

He was back again, however, in the next two games which he won for the set at 6-4. The first set was a triumph of his consistency over H.D.'s speedier shots and slightly greater accuracy.

WAITING TACTICS

IT SEEMED definitely part of H. D.'s tactics to wear his cousin down. Throughout the first and second sets he placed his shots meticulously and alternately in the far corners, and for the first three games, of the second set, the tactics paid for H.D. led 3-0, but then S.A. came to the fore again and levelled up at 3-3.

Sirdar's forehead shots in the third set showed weakness, and many of these shots were finding the net. H.D. commenced to open up somewhat, and when leading 4-3 took the next game off his cousin's service to lead 5-3. He dropped the succeeding game, however, and it was quite possible that S.A. might win the match in three straight sets, but S. A. dropped the last game—his own service.

FINAL SET

RALLIES up to this stage had been so long, that two tiring players took to the court for the commencement of the fourth set. It was a ding-dong struggle until the sixth game, when H.D. was leading 5-2. Sirdar failed on his own service, and H.D. moved up to 4-2, and it appeared very probable that a fifth set would be necessary. But at 5-3, S.A. commenced his final grand rally. He levelled off at 5-5 and then went into a 6-5 lead.

The match was almost over in the 12th game. S.A. led 40-15 on his own service. At 15-11, H.D. placed one of the simplest of volleys into the net and then proceeded to fling the next ball out of court. A lucky netcord, however, ended the situation some-

what, and with his next match point, Sirdar hit outside. He lost the next two points and the game.

Deuce was called five times in the 13th game before S.A. could claim it to lead 7-6, but in the last he scored with two very fine short placed shots down the sidelines. Both at this stage were playing remarkable tennis. Though obviously exhausted, their shots had little of their sting or accuracy.

Again Sirdar led 40-15, but H.D. drew nearer at 40-30, before the match ended as previously described.

To-day's Programme

The final of the Club Championship will be played to-day on the Stand Court between M. Pugh and B. C. Fay.

**New York
Giants Tounce
Boston Braves**

NEW YORK, Apr. 25 (UP).—The New York Giants to-day tounced the Boston Braves by 9-1 in the National section of the Major Baseball Leagues. The detailed scores were:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	8	1
New York	9	17	0
Brooklyn	3	8	1
Philadelphia	1	5	1
Cincinnati	2	5	3
Chicago	4	11	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	6	13	2
Washington	7	13	0
Chicago	1	6	2
Cleveland	3	7	0

The Boston-New York game was postponed on account of rain.

**Little Dado
Beats American
State Champion**

OAKLAND, Apr. 24 (UP).—Little Dado of Manila, 116 lbs., gained the decision over Tony Oliviera of San Francisco, 117 lbs., in a 10-round fight to-night. Seven rounds went to the winner and the other three were even.

Oliviera was slow and mixed frequently several good exchanges. There were no knockdowns.

Oliviera was previously recognised as the National Boxing Association bantamweight champion of California and several other States—United Press.

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SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

IT'S EVERYBODY FOR HIMSELF!

She was looking for new fields to conquer... and he was out to tame the wild west!



NEXT CHANGE "THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES" A 20th Century Fox Picture with Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce, Ida Lupino

MAJESTIC THEATRE

MATINEES: 20c-30c • EVENINGS: 20c-30c-50c-70c

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

MUTINY OF MURDERERS ON THE ISLE OF THE DAMNED!

MEN CONDEMNED TO LIVE WITHOUT HOPE ON THE ISLE THAT MAN FORGOT

Caged men revolt... on the Isle of the Damned... Ruthless murderer appoints himself dictator... seizes governor's daughter for his bride... Then the sleepless vigil... 24 hours a day... day after day... to protect her from the menace of murderous mutineers.



KING OF THE DAMNED

CONRAD VEIDT HELEN VINSON

Screenplay and dialogue by Sidney Gilliat Directed by Walter Forde

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LATEST MOVIE TONE NEWS Directly After Showing At The King's Theatre

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Big Plane Will Carry 33 Passengers

NEW AMERICAN AIR "FLYER" IS READY

THE war has enabled America to lead Britain in being the first to produce a tested "over-the-weather" air liner.

Pan-American Airways have taken delivery of the first of the Boeing "Stratoliners," which has now received its flying certificate from the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

It is built to fly constantly at between three and five miles high, and to carry 33 passengers with its four engines of 1100 h.p. each. Britain, just before the war began, had great plans for a similar liner to fly in the smooth air that exists "over the weather."

14 Were on Order

Fourteen of them were on order for use on European and Empire routes.

Like the Boeings, the British Fairley F.C.I.s were to have "super-charged" fuselages.

That is: The 30 passengers were to suffer no inconvenience from the reduced air pressure at these altitudes, because two superchargers, driven by two of the airplanes' four engines, were to reproduce ground air conditions.

The superchargers were to deliver 20 cubic ft. of conditioned air every minute for every passenger.

A "mock-up," or full-sized dummy, was made of the British machine, and work was starting on production of the first aircraft when war began. To-day the "mock-up" still stands in the factory.

Work on the F.C.I.s remains suspended because war-planes are first.

THEY WILL BECOME R.N. OFFICERS



NAVAL RATINGS from the lower deck drilling at the shore station, H.M.S. King Alfred. Officers are trained at this station for all classes of vessels and, if necessary, receive specialised instruction.

They Called Him Haig Allenby—

WHEN his birth was registered his surname was Coleman, as Militiaman Coleman, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour after smashing a Bedford shopfront.

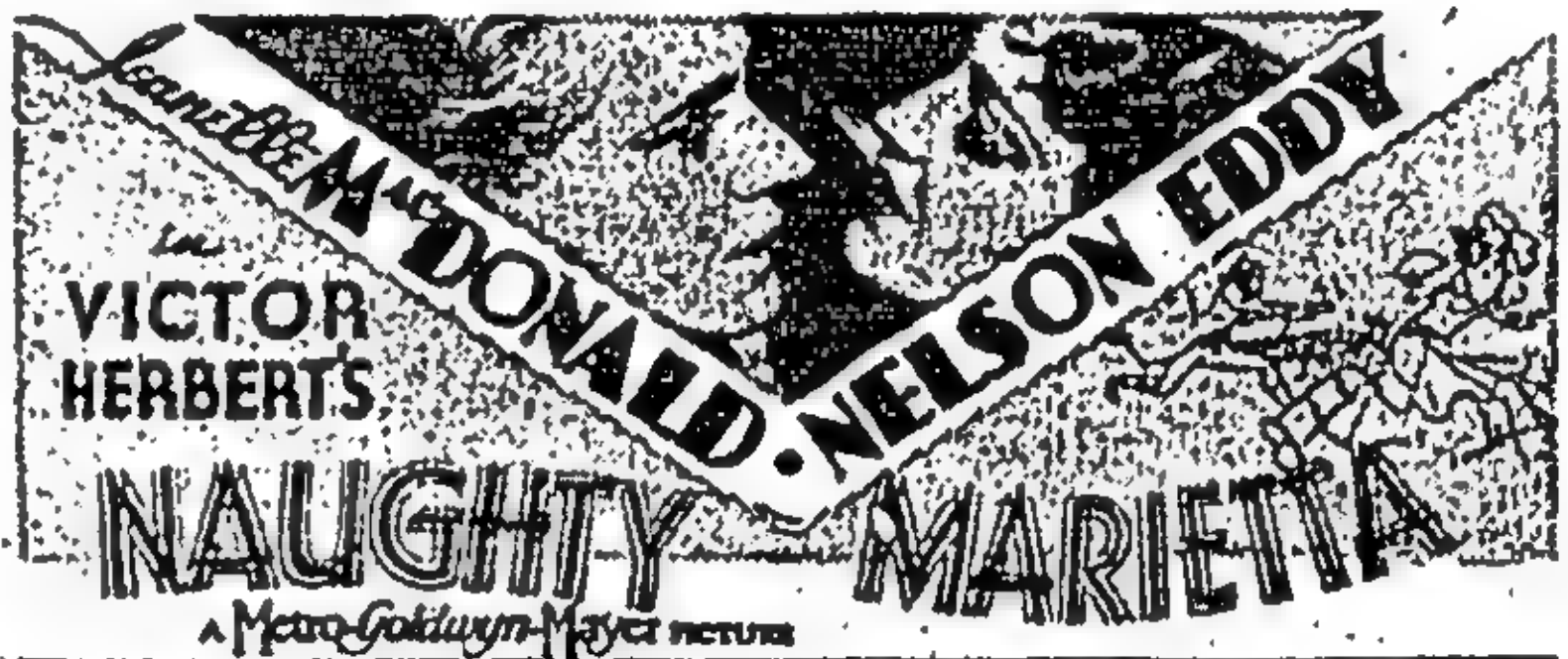
An Army officer said Haig Allenby had made himself a "general" (no pun intended) "nuisance." In other words he was nobly christened.

But He Was A Bad Soldier

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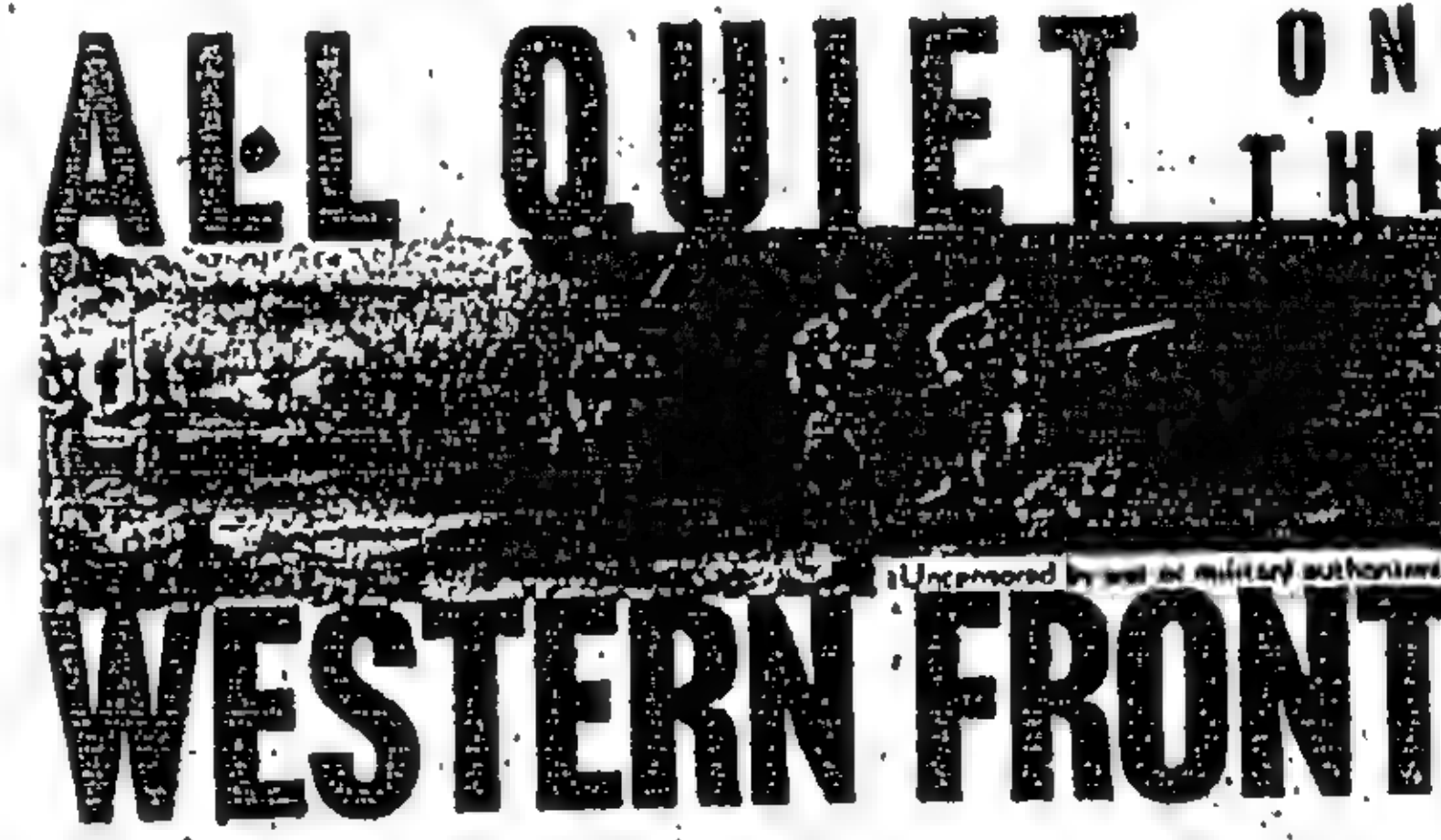
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DE LUXE Box of 25 \$ 10.00

DE LUXE Box of 50 \$ 19.00

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Ronald COLMAN Ida LUPINO

Rudyard Kipling's



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ONLY TWO MORE DAYS — To-day — To-morrow

THEY WERE NEVER SO FUNNY AS NOW!

They turn the campus crazy, the dean dries, they think cricket is an insult, they will drive you "nuts" with their uproarious insanity.



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"DEAD END" KIDS, MARGARET LINDSAY, RONALD REAGAN

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The Hongkong Telegraph

FINAL EDITION

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1940. 日九十月三

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THIS MARRIAGE CAUSED A HITLER BRAINSTORM:

WHEN THE FUEHRER LISTENED

—for 10 Whole Minutes!

"Any agreement with Soviet Russia is worthless. Russia is a barbarian creature. She should never have been allowed into Europe."

WHO used those words? Hitler, talking in 1938 to Sir Neville Henderson, Britain's Ambassador to Germany.

And in 1939 Hitler concluded a pact with Russia. Sir Neville's description of that interview with Hitler—an interview during which, he remarks, the Fuehrer actually listened to him for ten whole minutes—is in to-day's "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE great story of Henderson's two years in Berlin, which the "Hongkong Telegraph" is publishing EXCLUSIVELY as a serial, now gains in pace and excitement.

Long instalments will continue to appear daily.

To-morrow's will contain amazing revelations of what went on behind the scenes in Berlin when the Nazis invaded Austria.

Its most striking passage describes a reception given by Goering to 1,000 guests on the very night when German troops were crossing the Austrian frontier.

The tension of the guests, already high—for everybody knew how critical the situation was—became almost painful when Goering was seen penetrating hastily into Sir Neville Henderson's room.

SIR NEVILLE WILL TELL YOU WHAT WAS IN THE NOTE, AND ABOUT HIS STORMY INTERVIEW WITH GOERING AFTERWARDS.

ON Monday, another act in the drama will open.

Sir Neville will then begin his disclosures about the next great Nazi aggression—the rape of Czechoslovakia.

ADMIT RETREAT

Official Norwegian War Communique

WITH THE NORWEGIAN HEADQUARTERS (Somewhere in Norway), Apr. 25 (Reuter).—A communique issued to-day states that German troops on April 24 attacked our positions in southern Gudbrandsdal, supported by artillery and light tanks.

Our troops withdrew to new and prepared positions. In Osterdal the Germans continued to advance. German planes continued bombing and firing at our communication lines.

Planes Shot Down

Three German planes were shot down and one made a forced landing. British pursuit planes are now keeping watch at Gudbrandsdal.

During attempts at landings the Germans used Norwegian fishing boats with civilian crews as a protection, which is a violation of international law. One fisherman was killed.

Latest French War Communique

PARIS, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The French communique says that in the Vosges our parties of sharpshooters put to flight an enemy detachment which had laid in ambush near one of our outposts.

In the Skagerrak, the First Destroyer Flotilla attacked and sank two enemy patrol ships. They returned unscathed to their base despite being attacked from the air.

PARIS, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The Polish Ministry of Information categorically denies the German claim to it adds that a number of anti-aircraft guns have arrived at Namnos to protect the British and French forces.

NAZIS WITHDRAW FROM ROEROS: BIG BATTLE DEVELOPS

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, April 25 (UP).—The "Dagens Nyheter's" correspondent with the Norwegian forces states that the German advance force of 500 men who occupied Roeros has now withdrawn to the south, leaving the town in No Man's Land.

The German troops, which were under constant artillery fire from the Norwegian and Allied forces in the heights north of Roeros, were forced to retreat at dusk.

They are now stated to be back again in Osterdal Valley, in the villages of Os and Tolga.

The Germans are stated to be hastily entrenching in these two villages.

A major battle appears imminent at Roeros.

Earlier, the Norwegian Telegraph Agency had admitted that the Germans had occupied Roeros.

Nazi Column Trapped

Guerrilla warfare is continuing in south-eastern Norway, especially in the Oslo area.

A German column operating the mountains south-east of Oslo was trapped and wiped out by one Norwegian guerrilla unit.

Meanwhile, Germany is employing warplanes on a large scale in the Oslo area.

A DNB report claims that low altitude bombing and machine-gun attacks were launched on concentrations of the main Norwegian Army near Dombas to-day.

The report claims that five Norwegian planes were destroyed near Lesjokv.

Another DNB report claims that two British transports were hit by heavy calibre bombs.

"One British minesweeper was sunk off the west coast of Norway, and a British destroyer was set afire," DNB claims.

It is interesting, in this connection, to note that there has hardly been a day since the war started nearly eight months ago that the Germans have not claimed to have sunk a British warship.

Confusing Situation

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

STOCKHOLM, April 25 (UP).—Contradictory reports in the afternoon papers here make the military situation in the Trondhjem sector somewhat obscure.

While the "Allenda" publishes reports from Namnos stating that the Allied defence line slightly north of Steinkjaer has succeeded in repulsing repeated German attacks, the "Aftenbladet" asserts that "Allied operations are deadlocked."

The "Aftenbladet's" report (dated from the north Trondhjem district) says that the position of the combined Norwegian and Allied forces around and north of Steinkjaer must be considered extremely difficult.

Nazi Reinforcements Arrive

The report adds that the German forces on the Steinkjaer front are excellently equipped and have armoured cars and tanks. They also receive valuable support from a light cruiser and at least two destroyers which have penetrated that innermost part of the Trondhjem fjord, taking the Allied positions under fire.

The paper also says that German reinforcements have arrived from the south in the Trondhjem district.

According to the "Allenda" the fortress at Hegra is still holding out, thus handicapping all German air activity from the Trondhjem aerodrome. It adds that a number of anti-aircraft guns have arrived at Namnos to protect the British and French forces.

ITALY TURNS DOWN OFFER BY FRANCE

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, APRIL 26 (UP).—THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ROME VISITED COUNT CIANO, THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, TO-DAY.

It is authoritatively stated that the French Minister suggested that there was a possibility that Italy and France could resume conversations regarding their outstanding difficulties.

Unimpeachable information from both French and Italian quarters states that Count Ciano replied that the time was not opportune.

Usually reliable sources state that the Ambassador hinted that this might be the last time the French Government would be in a position to make overtures.

ROME, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The war would extend until "it becomes a war of peoples against a world of hoarders," declared Signor Giunta in a speech to-day at a meeting of the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations.

Signor Giunta expressed scepticism with regard to the real friendship for Italy of Britain, "whose might is beginning to be placed in doubt."

He asked: "Why should not Italy solve the problem of security in the Mediterranean, which is compromised by the dominating presence of the British Fleet there?"

He added: "This question is also the preoccupation of other countries."

Il Duce Raise His Eyebrows

Signor Giunta declared: "We should not forget that France has always been opposed to us." He added that never more than at present should Italians follow the command of Il Duce, "Obey, believe and fight."

No particular significance is attached to Signor Giunta's speech.

Signor Mussolini, who was in the Chamber at the time, is reported to have looked surprised, while Count Grandi, President of the Chamber, was heard to murmur words sounding like "No, no, Comrade!"

Conflict To Spread

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Apr. 25 (UP).—Signor Francesco Giunta, member of the National Council, speaking on behalf of the Italian Foreign Office during to-day's debate in the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations, predicted that the conflict in Europe will spread until it becomes a clear cut war between the "haves" and the "have nots."

Signor Giunta, who was formerly Vice President of the Chamber of Fasces and Corporations and one-time secretary to Mussolini, added that the British Fleet in the Mediterranean compromises the Mediterranean's solution.

He contended that France has always been hostile to Italy and added that Italians must believe more than ever in Il Duce's phrase "Obey, believe and fight."

Franco Always Hostile

"At the beginning of the war there arose in France the usual campaign against Italy but when our non-belligerency was announced some people began to dream of a repetition of 1914," said Signor Giunta. "We must never forget that France has been hostile to us from the most remote times until to-day, as countless episodes prove."

"As to England, regarding whose power double are beginning to arise, her traditional friendship for us is nothing but a commonplace subterfuge which has been denied by history and fact."

"Why should Italy not be able to solve the problems of her security in the Mediterranean, which is compromised by the menace of the British Fleet in that sea?"

"Such a necessity is shared by other countries and I am convinced the war will be extended until it becomes a war of peoples on one side against a world of possessors and holders of territories on the other."

Italian Accusation

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

ROME, Apr. 25 (UP).—"L'Azione Coloniale," weekly organ of the Italian Colonial Ministry, accuses Britain and France of massing huge armies in the Near East with the intention of attacking Italy's African possessions and extending the European conflict.

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 2.

NAZI BOMB EXPERT CAPTURED

Inventor In Hands Of British

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

NEW YORK, April 26, (UP).

Fritz von Opel, the 41-year-old millionaire Nazi motor magnate and inventor of the rocket car, has been caught by the British.

He was found aboard the Italian liner Conte di Savoia when the vessel was taken to Gibraltar last Friday for contraband control purposes.

In addition, 800 bags of mail were removed from the Italian liner. Von Opel is a valuable prisoner.

Since 1930 he has been experimenting on a rocket aeroplane, and several flights have already been made.

According to information released just before the war, Opel's rocket-plane proved successful on all its flights.

With such a machine, it is claimed, German pilots could cross the English Channel from Germany in a few minutes.

The rocketplane travels in the sub-atmosphere and reaches incredible speeds.

In addition to experimenting with rocketplanes and rocket bombs, which he claims he can land in a circle of a few hundred miles over incredible distances, von Opel has been experimenting with a liquid explosive similar to the type tested in the United States last week.

NEW NAZI LIE NAILED

LONDON, Apr. 26 (Reuter).—A widely circulated story attributing to Dutch officials the view that Britain had raised the question of the future of the Netherlands East Indies to "drag America into the war through the back door" is flatly denied by the Netherlands Legation, states the Washington correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

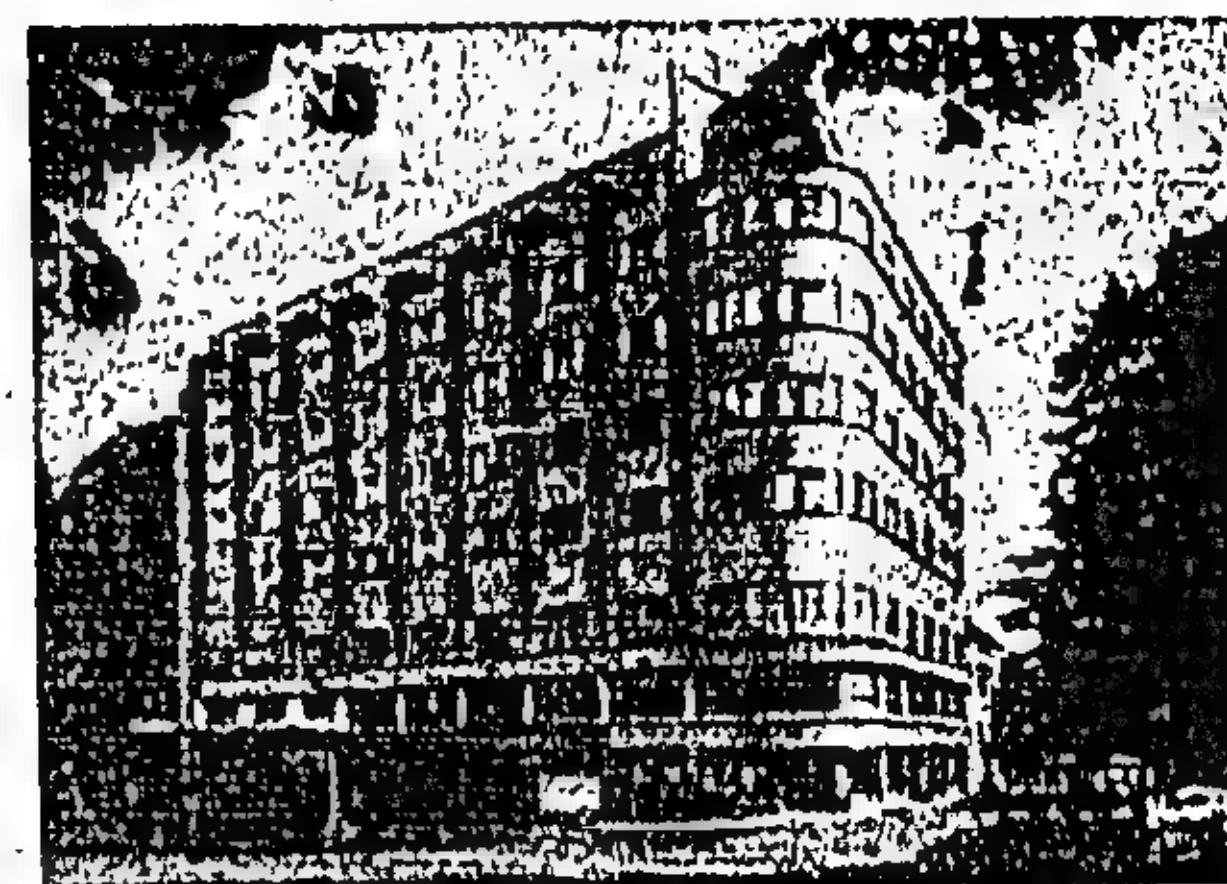
After communicating with his government, the Netherlands Minister stated that the assertion that Britain was to blame for the agitation over the future of the Indies "in no way represented the views of the Netherlands Government."

NAZI VESSELS BLOW UP

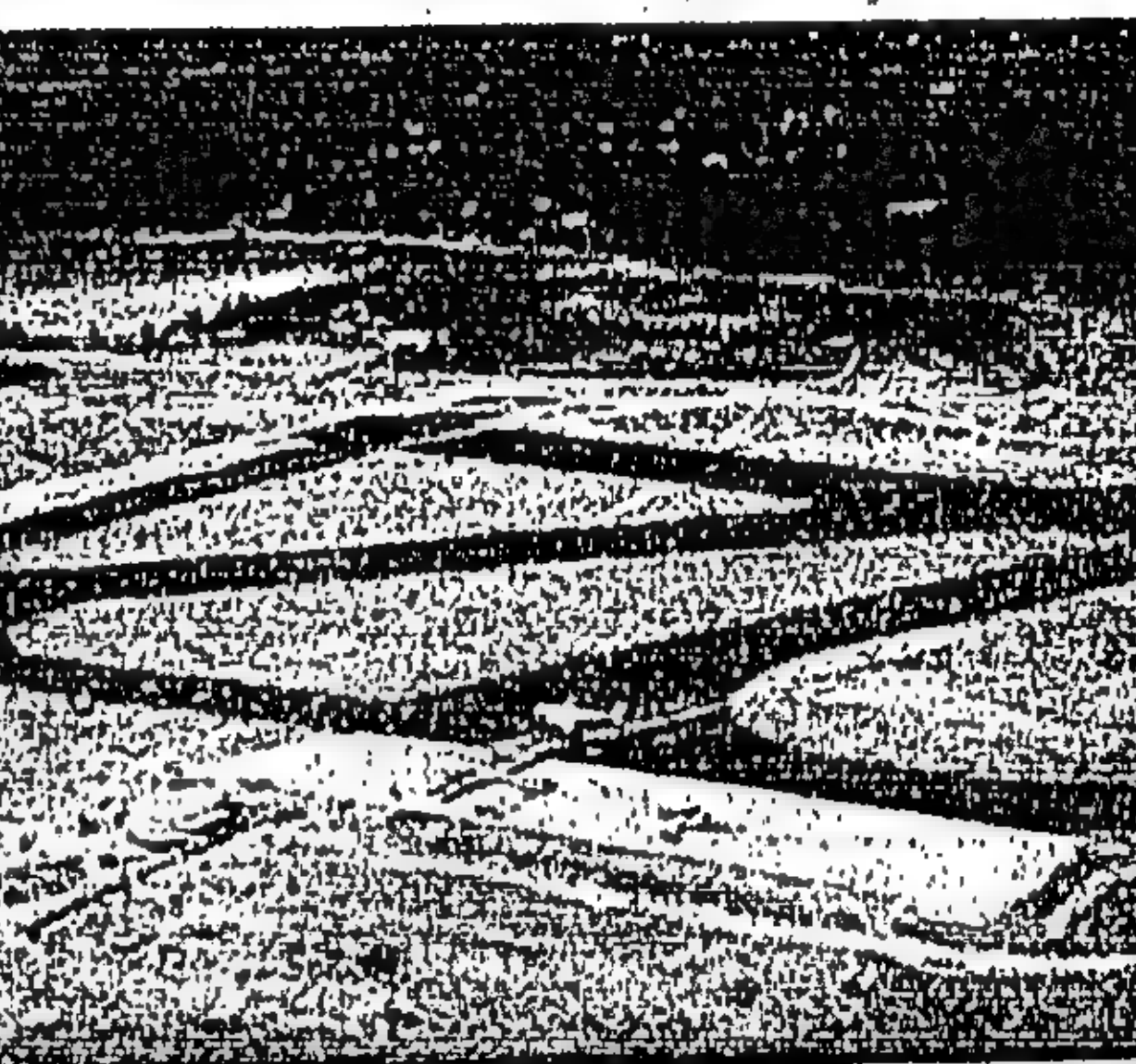
SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

MALMOE, April 26 (UP).—The effectiveness of the British minefields in the Skagerrak and Kattegat was amply demonstrated to-day when two German freighters blew up off Oresund, between Malmo and Copenhagen.

Both ships sank. From ashore, it appeared that one was about 6,000 tons and the other about 3,000 tons.



THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL in Oslo, which was damaged during the R.A.F. raid on Wednesday.



THE FORNEBO aerodrome at Oslo, which was the main objective in the R.A.F. raid on Wednesday. The Fornebo airport was opened for commercial traffic on June 1 last year, and was used by the Germans during the initial invasion of Norway. It is now the principal terminus in Norway for German transport planes arriving from Denmark and Germany. An Oslo suburb can be seen on the hillside across the fjord.

M.P.s MAY ALSO BE INTERNED

Britain To Fight The "Fifth Column"

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"

LONDON, Apr. 25 (UP).—Britain is so determined to check "Fifth Column" activities within the country that the proposed strengthening of the Defence Regulations will mean that even members of Parliament may be interned.

This was revealed by Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary and Minister for National Security in the House of Commons to-day.

He announced that he was considering stronger defence regulations to check "Fifth Column" activities which are hampering the war effort in England.

"The Link"

He said that persons who belonged to an Anglo-German organisation known as "The Link," which was disbanded at the outbreak of the war, are being watched and would be interned, if necessary.

Asked if this applies to members of Parliament associated with "The Link," he replied:

"I am not sure."

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 2.

LATEST

See Back Page For Further Late News

THREAT TO SWEDEN IS REAL ONE

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Reports that troops are embarking in German Baltic ports have continued to pour in. These troops may be intended for Norway, but it is felt that the threat to Sweden is an actual one.

According to "L'Intransigeant," the German troop transports are accompanied by ice-breakers and that 70,000 men are massed at Copenhagen. The newspaper declares that Germany has demanded from Sweden authority to send war material to Norway through Sweden, permission for Nazi planes to land on Swedish aerodromes and priority for German

High Command communications on the Swedish telegraph and telephone systems.

Invasion Inevitable? LONDON, Apr. 25 (Dome).—Tension has increased appreciably in Sweden, where it is feared that the invasion of the country of German forces now concentrated in the Baltic is inevitable.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.50
for 3 days prepaid

WANTED TO BUY.

WE pay high prices for all gold and silver articles, diamonds, jewels and gold dust. Apply China Gold Refining Co., Pedder Building, 2nd floor.

FOR SALE.

"HONGKONG AS REVEALED BY THE CAMERA" Second Edition. Over 60 excellent views of the Colony. Price \$1.50. Obtainable at Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Hongkong Travel Bureau or from the Publishers, South China Morning Post, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE

Small Packet Post to all countries is suspended.

OUTWARD MAIL TIMES

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are otherwise closed at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. When mails are advertised to close after 5 p.m., Registered and Parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m.

INWARD MAILS

Straits Apr. 26.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service" London date, 20th April.
Canton Apr. 27.
Haiphong Apr. 27.
Japan and Shanghai Apr. 27.
Shanghai Apr. 27.
Calcutta and Straits Apr. 28.
Japan Apr. 28.
Shanghai and Amoy Apr. 28.
Haiphong, Hoihow and Fort Bayard Apr. 29.
Haiphong Apr. 29.
Shanghai Apr. 29.
Calcutta and Straits Apr. 29.
U.S.A. and Manila (San Francisco date, 16th March) Apr. 29.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 23rd April Apr. 30.
Japan Apr. 30.
Straits Apr. 30.

OUTWARD MAILS

Tourane, Saigon and Bangkok 5 p.m.
Shanghai (Parcels only) 7 p.m.
Sundakan 7 p.m.
Formosa 7.00 p.m.
Saturday, Apr. 27
Shanghai and Japan 8.30 a.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong 9 a.m.
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London, 5th May.
G.P.O. and K.P.O.
Reg. Apr. 27, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 27, 5.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Bombay, Beira, Lourenco Marques, East and South Africa 5.30 p.m.
Straits 5.30 p.m.
Sunday, Apr. 28
Canton 7.15 a.m.
Fort Bayard 8.30 a.m.
Amoy 9 a.m.
Shanghai 9 a.m.
Monday, Apr. 29
Haiphong Noon.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Suez and London Parcels—due London, 10th June.
K.P.O.
Parcels Apr. 29, 3 p.m.
Reg. Apr. 29, 5 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 29, 5.30 p.m.
Tuesday, Apr. 30
Batavia and Sourabaya 5.30 a.m.
Haiphong 2 p.m.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—due San Francisco, 10th May.
K. P. O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 5.30 p.m.
G. P. O.
Reg. Apr. 30, 5.00 p.m.
Ord. Apr. 30, 7.00 p.m.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Hongkong Stock Exchange Official Summary issued yesterday says: One lakh of Government 3½% Loan changed hands at 97, otherwise the market continues dull.

Buyers
H.K. Banks \$1,405
Union Ins \$400
Docks Cum Rts \$215½
Hotels \$475
Trams \$17½
Cement \$17
Dairy Farms \$215½
Lane Crawford \$7.00
Wm Powell \$1
Entertainments \$5.00
Sellers
Docks Cum Rts \$22
Hotels \$44½
Trams \$17.05
Electric \$65½
Telephones (Old) \$29
Dairy Farms \$22½
Sales
Union Ins \$500
Docks Cum Rts \$21.00
Docks Rts \$0.70/80
Trams \$17.05
Yau-matli Ferries \$25½
Electric \$65½/66.30
Telephones (Old) \$29
H.K. Govt. 3½% Loan 97

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

Tennis Tournament

Weather permitting FINALS will take place as follows:—
OPEN SINGLES... MONDAY, 29th April.
OPEN DOUBLES... WEDNESDAY, 1st May.
Play commences at 4.30 p.m. sharp each day.

Booking for Stand now open at Moutries.
Tickets \$1 incl. tax.
Prize-giving will take place after OPEN DOUBLES FINAL.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

The Fifty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Thursday, 30th May, 1940, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd May to 13th June inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1940.

HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF HONG KONG TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, 1940, at Noon in the BOARD ROOM of the Company, SECOND FLOOR, EXCHANGE BUILDING, HONG KONG, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors, for the financial year ended 31st December, 1939, and re-electing two Directors and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 20th April to 30th April, 1940, both days inclusive.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1940.

By Order of the Board,
J. P. SHERRY,
Manager.
14 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.

NEXT CHANGE AT THE KING'S

The master detective against his arch-enemy in the super-crime of the century!



THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

BASIL RATHBONE
NIGEL BRUCE
IDA LUPINO
ALAN MARSHALL
TERRY KILBURN
GEORGE ZUCCO
HENRY STEPHENSON
E. E. CLIVE

M.P.S MAY ALSO BE INTERNED

FROM PAGE ONE

Link. Sir John replied: "We must have the same rule for all, I think." Pro-German Broadcasting.—The "Fifth Column" in Britain is attempting to widen its influence by the use of a new broadcasting station from which is transmitted pro-Nazi propaganda.

Sir John Reith, Minister of Information, to-day admitted that the new station was in operation.

He said he was probably transmitting somewhere in the east of Britain, but it was difficult to put out of action.

Commons Statement.—LONDON, Apr. 25 (British Wireless).—Sir John Anderson, the Home Secretary, was questioned in the House of Commons to-day about the propaganda activities of certain groups under Communist or Fascist leadership.

It had been represented to him previously by deputations of interested Members of Parliament that the propaganda of these bodies was of a scurrilous character.

In his reply to-day, Sir John said he had for some time past been carefully watching the activities of certain small groups of people, of whom some appeared to be deliberately anxious to hinder the war effort.

The national resolution that the war must be waged with all the country's strength was such that these activities had had so far little practical effect. Nevertheless, the possible consequence of a continuous attempt to impede the war effort would not be ignored.

Must Not Abuse Liberty.—"The question of what steps can properly be taken to check propaganda of a harmful kind was discussed when the Defence Regulations were passed on October 31. There was general agreement that every effort should be made even in time of war to avoid interference with the liberties of the citizen."

More enemy destroyers appeared until six were zigzagging ahead of the British forces, and a veritable dogfight ensued with all ships firing rapidly and making large alterations in course in order to dodge salvoes and to keep guns bearing.

Many German salvoes fell close to the British ships at this period, but owing to skilful manoeuvring, no ship was hit.

A Heinkel was seen but it kept well out of range.

The action developed into a running fight with the enemy retreating all the time and beginning to show damage.

Decisive 30 Minutes.—The half hour after 2 p.m. was decisive. An extract from the bridge of a British destroyer says that at 1.58 p.m. one enemy was badly hit. At 2.03 p.m. the enemy was afire. At 2.05 p.m. the enemy was hit by torpedoes.

Another was afire at 2.14 p.m. and another enemy was afire at 2.24 p.m. There were two explosions on the second enemy destroyer to catch fire.

At 2.28 p.m. there were two explosions on another destroyer.

The Final Curtain.—It seemed that this was the end but four German destroyers fled up Rombak's Fjord, dropping smoke bombs as they went to hinder the chase.

By 2.30 p.m. one enemy was a blazing wreck, one drifted a derelict north of Narvik and abandoned by the crew who were swimming for shore; a third had benched herself and the remainder had sought refuge at Rombak's Fjord.

Maritime's Work.—While the destroyer action was in progress, the Warship was bombarded in the shore batteries in the vicinity of the harbour, assisted by the Concock which engaged the batteries fiercely at a range less than half a mile and silenced the enemy howitzer.

The Punjabi and the Foxhound also supported the Concock. Meanwhile the other British destroyers chased the enemy to Rombak's Fjord, which is ten miles long with a narrow neck 200 yards wide half way up the fjord.

The Hero took the lead and the British advanced round another bend to discover what was beyond.

Against the ice at the head of the fjord lay three German destroyers. One appeared almost undamaged, but there was no sign of life aboard. One of the bows of the second showed above the water, while the third was afire.

The Hero and Kimberley fired a few rounds but they soon checked as there was no reply.

Destroyer Scuttled.—Armed parties were sent to investigate in wharves. As they approached the first destroyer, she listed and slowly sank. She had been scuttled.

The parties boarded the remaining destroyer, named Hans Lubemann, hauled down the German ensign and hoisted the White Ensign.

They found only one wounded officer aboard. He had been placed in a stretcher ready for removal, but it seemed that when the Hero came in sight, he had been left on the burning ship while his shipmates made their escape.

He was taken aboard the Hero.

Seven Destroyers Sunk.—Salvage of the Hans Lubemann was impracticable, so the Hero sank the last of the seven destroyers with a torpedo which hit the vessel below the bridge. She was lifted into the air and came down in crumbling pieces.

Having destroyed seven enemy destroyers and silenced the shore batteries at the cost of three British destroyers damaged, the British withdrew, leaving the Ivanhoe and Kimberley in possession of the Fjords.

Later the Ivanhoe rescued the survivors of the destroyer Hardy from Ballangen.

The Ivanhoe landed 24 armed men, who took control of the hospital and

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE BATTLE OF NARVIK

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The Admiralty has issued an official description of the second battle at Narvik.

It says that the weather was misty with low clouds and drizzle when at noon on April 13, a British naval force steamed up the head of the West Fjord towards Ofot Fjord and Narvik.

The force consisted of the destroyers Icarus, Hero, Foxhound, Kimberley and Forester; the Tribal class destroyers, Bedouin, Punjabi, Eskimo and Concock; and the battleship Warspite commanded by Vice-Admiral Whitworth.

Navigation Feat.—To take such a large ship through the long narrow approach to Narvik was a feat of navigation attended by great risks because it was known that German destroyers lurked in the fjords and it was not known that traps had been laid, though air reconnoissance and the accompanying destroyers reduced the dangers.

A German destroyer appeared out of the mist at 12.20 p.m. Four British destroyers opened fire but the enemy turned away and disappeared.

At 12.45 p.m. another German destroyer appeared followed shortly by others.

Murderous Fire.—The first German destroyer made obstinate resistance, but was subjected to a murderous fire from the British forces, and three of the Tribal destroyers. In eight minutes she was ablaze forward, amidships and aft, but one gun kept firing until it was silenced by the Warspite.

More enemy destroyers appeared until six were zigzagging ahead of the British forces, and a veritable dogfight ensued with all ships firing rapidly and making large alterations in course in order to dodge salvoes and to keep guns bearing.

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ITALY TURNS DOWN OFFER BY FRANCE

FROM PAGE ONE

pen war by dragging in Turkey and Egypt.

The paper accused Britain of "foul manoeuvres in the Mediterranean which are most explosive in a zone dear to Italy."

Italian Warships For Sweden.—STOCKHOLM, Apr. 25 (UP).—It is officially announced that Sweden has purchased four destroyers from Italy.

The destroyers, together with one Swedish motorship, have arrived at the Spanish port of Cartagena.

The major problem is how the warships can enter the Baltic.

BLITZKRIEG THWARTED

FROM PAGE ONE

nothing more than stabilisation of the northern front and the creation of a permanent secondary area in which German forces will be squandered.

The usefulness of the new harbour bases will be diminished. The situation for Germany is becoming increasingly critical.

The example of the determination of the Norwegian Government and the rapid intervention of the Western Powers have contributed greatly to this moral effect, to which is added the impression among the neutrals that the invasion of Denmark and Norway implied a weakening rather than an increase of German power.

Russian Easter Dance In H.K.

On May 2 the local Russian community are holding their annual Cabaret Dance at the Peninsula Hotel. The dance is organised by the Amateur Sporting Association to celebrate the Russian Easter, which is traditionally associated with the advent of Spring.

The cost of admission, including light refreshments is \$2 and tickets are obtainable at Moutries and at the entrance to the dance. Ten per cent of the proceeds from the sale of the tickets will be donated to E.W.O.F. Guests of all nationalities are cordially invited to attend this dance which has no other object but to bring together the people who desire to have a pleasant evening.

Mr. G. Goncharoff has kindly consented to assist by contributing one or two ballet acts performed by his pupils.

Yuen denied the charge and when he was referred to a statement of admission he made made at a Police Station, declared that he had made that statement because he was afraid he would be assaulted. "Once before, I had been assaulted in the detectives' office with a piece of firewood," said Yuen.

Asks For Transfer.—Det.-Sergeant Pope said he was present when Yuen admitted the snatching in the Police Station and he had not hesitated at all and was quite quick about saying what he had.

Yuen asked Mr. Macfadyen to transfer him to another Police Station because he was afraid he would be assaulted again.

Mr. Macfadyen pointed out to Yuen that he had to identify the person who had allegedly assaulted him and prove his story.

Yuen was remanded for 48 hours for further enquiries and also for medical examination.

Det.-Sergeant Bethell stated that when Yuen was brought to the Station, he asked for, and was given bread to eat.

STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—On the Stock Exchange to-day, industrial recovered after yesterday's hesitancy while gold-mining securities reacted partially.

Glilt-edged holdings advanced early but failed to hold all the gains.

More investment and inquiry in Indian Government issues are reported.

Wall Street was steady.

The "Central News Agency," which is regarded as the official Chinese news agency, is to have competition. Wang Ching-wei has decided to establish his own "Central News Agency." It will start pro-Japanese propaganda on May 1.

school, where the Hardy's wounded had been accommodated.

During the night, 120 Germans entered the town and promptly surrendered to the 24 men.

The Norwegian authorities were anxious that these Germans should be kept in custody, and when the Ivanhoe party re-embarked they provided the Norwegians—mostly miners—with rifles and ammunition to guard the large body of German prisoners.

The Admiralty has issued a list of the casualties recently sustained in the Rodney, Eclipse and Hotspur—two of which were hit by German bombing attacks.

Sixteen were killed or had died of wounds in the Hotspur, seven were wounded in the Rodney, and three were killed and one had died of wounds and two were wounded in the Eclipse.

Internee Sent To Prison

Escaped By Leaping Over Wire Fence

How an internee of the Argyle Street Internment Camp had attempted to escape from the Camp on April 24 making a "flying leap" over one barbed wire fence and then climbing over others, was related at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning when Leung Ting-kwong, 38, pleaded guilty before Mr. Himsforth to a charge of attempting to escape from the Camp.

He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Inspector Rogers, who prosecuted, asked Mr. Himsforth to take a serious view of the case because through the defendant's behaviour, and as gun shots were fired, a riot might have started among the other internees.

Warned He Would Be Shot At.—The Inspector said that defendant had been detained at the Camp for sometime and on the afternoon of April 24, a sentry on post duty saw him take a flying leap over a barbed wire and land on the wire near the outer fence. The defendant was called upon to stop but he took no notice and climbed onto the outer fence. He was warned that he would be fired upon if he did not stop but he paid no heed.

Inspector Rogers said two shots were fired but both missed, and defendant gained a reclamation on the west side of the Camp and then ran away. The alarm was raised and it was Mr. F. P. R. James, of the Public Works Department, who caught the man.

Defendant stated: "My mind is not well, sometimes I don't know what I do."

Stole House Fixtures

Early Morning Larceny In Wanchai

Attracted by a flash and a loud report emanating from the staircase of No. 38 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, about 4.20 a.m. to-day, Police Constable Yeung Yee investigated and found a man crouching there. He seized the man, who, on getting up, dropped a chair. Investigating further, the constable discovered the electric wiring had been cut.

Before Mr. Sheldon this morning, Kong Nam, 29, unemployed, was charged with the larceny of house fixtures and with possession of an implement fit for an unlawful purpose. He admitted the offence and was sentenced to a total of two months' hard labour.

The wiring which had been cut was connected to the home of Mr. Chung Kang-pui, translator of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

State Of Neutrality Proclaimed

WARM SPRINGS, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—President Roosevelt has proclaimed the existence of a state of war between Germany and Norway and United States neutrality in the conflict.

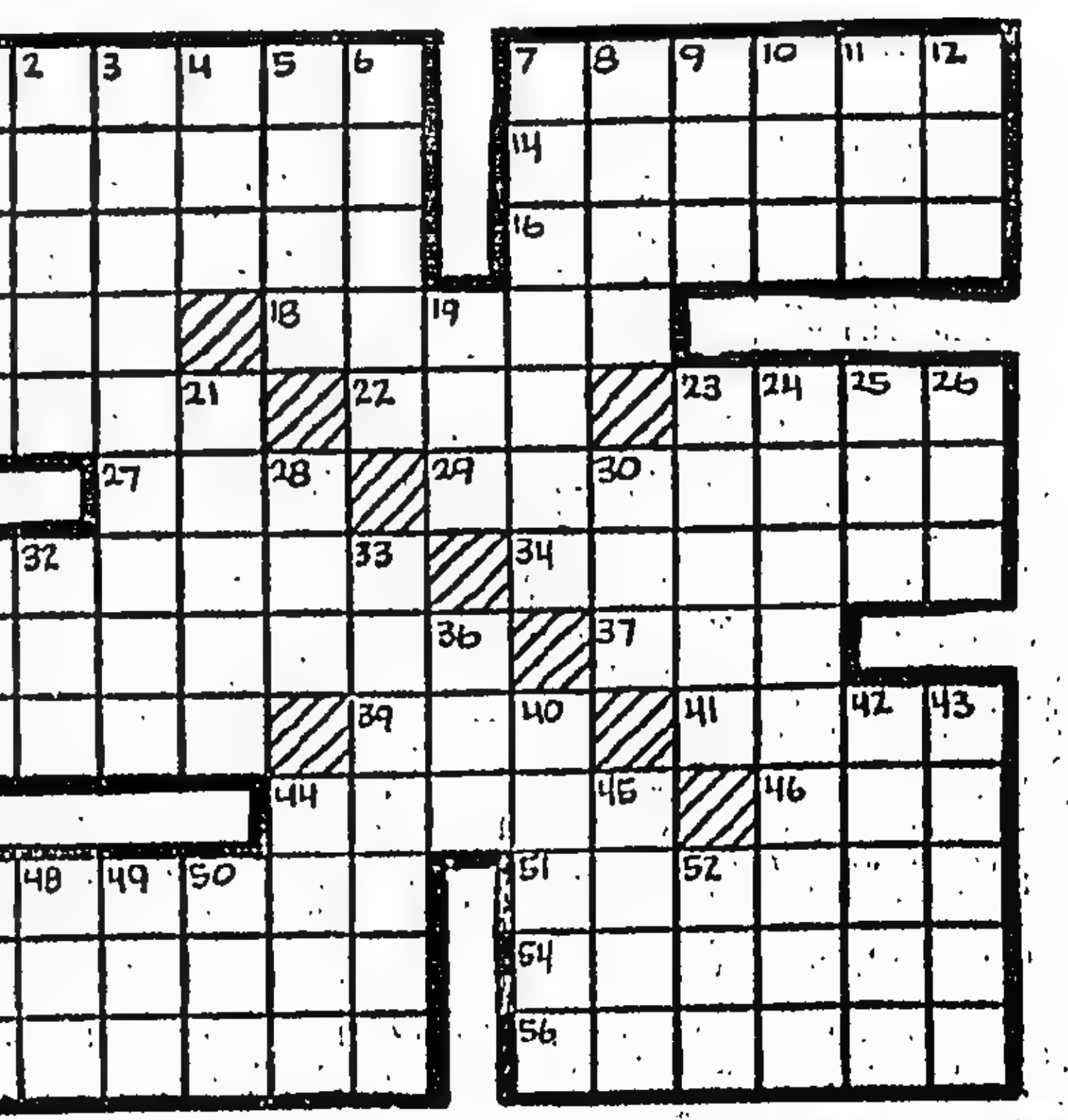
The President also issued a proclamation barring submarines of the belligerents from entering American ports and territorial waters.

Denmark was not mentioned.

Crossword Puzzle

By LARS MORRIS

ACROSS
1—Port
4—Dependent statement
12—Oleous pains
13—Pertaining to Spring
14—Feasting period
15—Time to come
16—Added to self
17—De mistaken
18—Growing outward
19—Lenses
20—Bare (French)
21—Proportion (Italian)
22—Prest: this side of
23—Lenses of tribulation
31—Hickory
32—Lenses before
33—Rotation days
34—Lenses slow
35—Lenses
36—Lenses
37—Lenses
38—Lenses
39—Lenses
40—Lenses
41—Lenses
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55—Lenses



MAGAZINE PAGE

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Everybody laid their bets? The jury's ready to come out!"

This Man is News

SINCE that last Monday in September when he signalled his resumption of Front Bench position by announcing the Athenia sinking, Mr. Winston Churchill has been one of the three busiest men in the land.

His shortest working day has been of 14 hours. The majority have been of 17 hours' duration.

Sundays are spent in his Elizabethan home at Chartwell, Kent, 45 minutes from his Whitehall desk. Sunday is a day of continued work, only the desk being different.

Monday morning's newspapers are brought to him in bed with a cup of tea at 7 a.m. Two hours later he passes under the famous portico into the entrance hall of the Admiralty.

Once the week has begun, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill never leaves Whitehall. A house is provided for every First Lord, at the south-east corner of the Admiralty Build-

ing, and this is linked to the Admiralty by a connecting door so that Mr. Churchill only has to take a few paces from his bedroom to his desk.

In the Admiralty building, Mr. Churchill spends almost as much time in the library as in his office. The library contains 100,000 books covering every phase of Britain's naval efforts, past and present—invaluable source of information that is consulted hourly by the First Lord or the chiefs of his 4,000 staff.

Also the library houses thousands of official documents, giving full details of every great naval engagement ever fought.

Where History Was Made

MUCH of Mr. Churchill's day is spent in the Admiralty Board Room, the nerve centre of Britain's naval operations ever since, in that same room, orders were handed to a courier to take to Nelson which resulted in the Trafalgar epic. It was at the long table that runs the whole length of the Board Room that Churchill met his Board six days before the last war broke out and ordered the despatch of coded messages which called the entire British Navy to the "ready."

Mr. Churchill's day at the Admiralty desk usually commences with reading the special reports that his chief officers have submitted. He rapidly makes pencil notes for his own guidance and future action. Later in the day he will refer to them when he presides over the Board, of the Admiralty at their daily session.

From those reports he makes careful deductions which enable him to move the vari-coloured flags on the huge wall maps indicating the hour-to-hour position of every ship in the British Navy.

As early as necessary, the First Lord communicates with his Commanders-in-Chief. He never attempts to interfere with or instruct them in matters of naval procedure, but he keeps them constantly informed of general policy principles and gives them advice or information whenever they request it. Apart from that he trusts the men on the spot to exercise their own sound judgment.

Keeping in Touch

CONSULTATIONS with members of the Admiralty are constant. We speak glibly of "the Admiralty" without knowing whom or what it is that Mr. Churchill is First Lord. There are ten members of the Board of the Admiralty; their official title is "Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral," so designated by Charles I. after his Lord High Admiral, the ill-fated Duke of Buckingham, had been more literally executed.

Mr. Churchill is never out of touch with some or all of the members of

the Board. He may send for the Civil Lord and discuss with him the domestic affairs of the Civil Staff. Or he may confer with the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary who is the other political representative on the Board. Each of those high officials must keep the First Lord fully informed of important happenings in their extensive departments.

It is a daily duty of the First Lord to receive reports relating to the six Divisions of Naval Staff, each of which has a Sea Lord on the Board. The First Sea Lord is also Chief of the Naval Staff and reports to Mr. Churchill on important quarter-deck affairs.

An Every Day Job

THE Second Sea Lord is in constant touch with Mr. Churchill on all matters of naval personnel; while the Third Sea Lord is Controller and Mr. Churchill's expert in the business side.

Not a day is allowed to pass without a consultation with the Fourth Sea Lord, because that officer is responsible to Mr. Churchill for all naval supplies and transport. Another official with whom Mr. Churchill is in almost unbroken contact is the Fifth Sea Lord, who is chief of the naval air services. The ninth member of the Board is the Deputy Chief of Naval Staff whom Mr. Churchill summons from the famous Room 40 to report on naval intelligence.

Controls Six Divisions

CHURCHILLIAN wisdom is required when the tenth member of the Board is considered. He is the Permanent Secretary, a position which Samuel Pepys, the diarist, was the first to hold.

The strange thing about that position is that it is held by a Civil Servant, and the Secretariat of the Admiralty is staffed entirely by civilians. It deals with nothing but naval matters, yet the official title of the Permanent Secretary is "Chief of the Military Division."

It is to these nine men that Mr. Churchill turns, almost hourly, for information and expert advice. They are the collecting-points of the work of 25 separate Admiralty departments, each of which deals with specialised matters.



WINSTON CHURCHILL as the cartoonists saw him in 1914.

FAMOUS BRITISH REGIMENTS.

The GRENADIER GUARDS

THE British Army has a record and traditions equal to any in the world.

Those traditions have been founded and made permanent by the various regiments of the British Army, and of all those regiments none is better known than the Grenadier Guards.

Later, in 1665, this regiment was amalgamated with the 1st Foot Guards, which had been raised abroad, in 1656, by Lord Wentworth, from Royalists who had accompanied Charles into exile.

The use of the word Grenadiers did not, however, come into use until some years later when, in 1677, the first hand grenades were introduced. One company of grenadiers—or bomb throwers—was attached to each regiment, and every man in the company was specially chosen for his fine stature, sense of discipline and steadiness in action.

These men, wearing tall pointed hats, were always to be found where the fighting was fiercest, and they established that tradition whereby the Grenadiers and the other four regiments of Guards, must always be ready to go into action wherever danger is greatest.

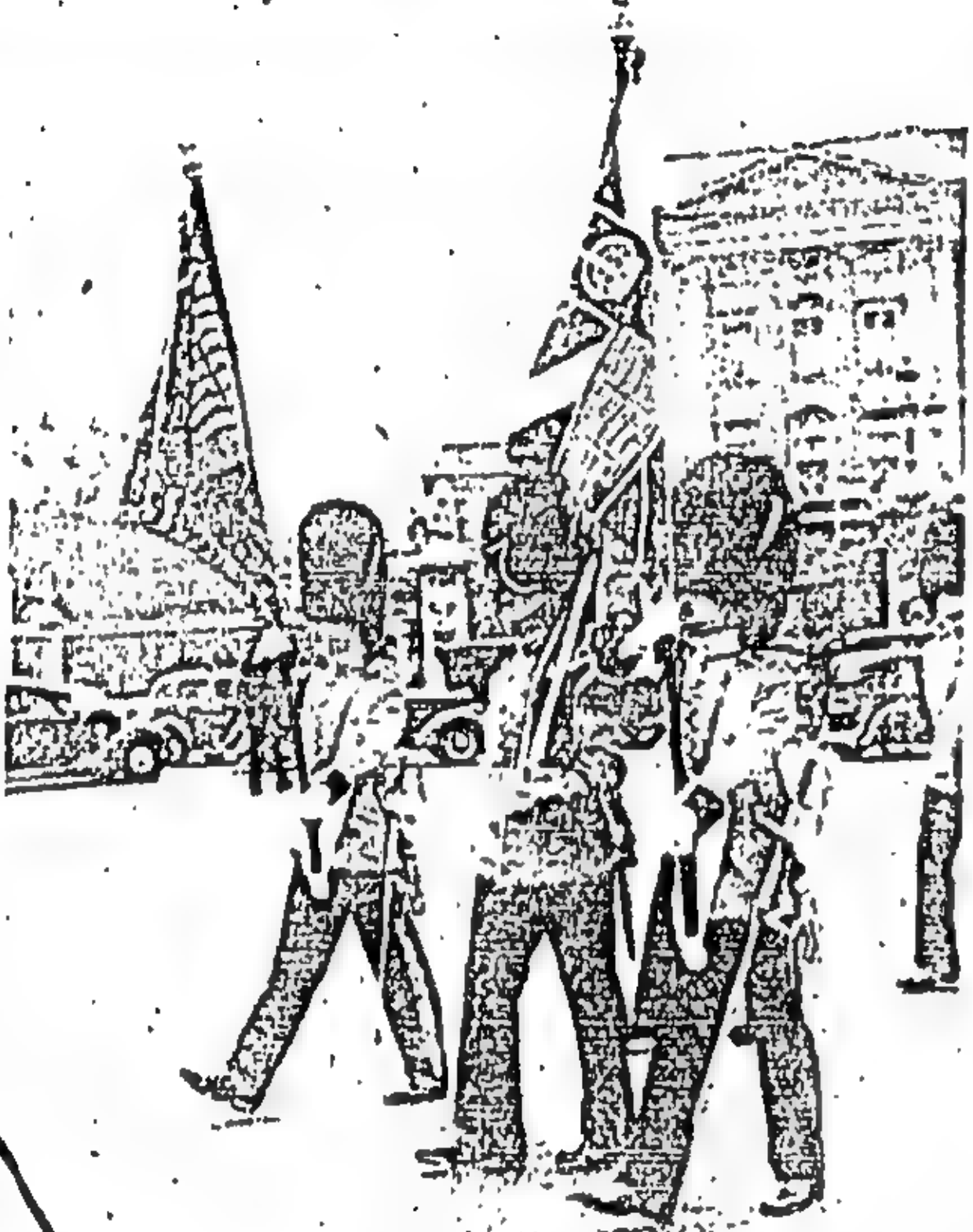
Title Established

YET these original grenadiers were not known as Grenadier Guards. The hand grenades which had been introduced in 1677 went out of favour by 1768 and the tall pointed hats had been replaced by tall fur caps—the forerunners of the now-famous bearskin. In the same year, the grenade was awarded as a badge to the regiment, but it was not until after Waterloo that the title of Grenadier Guards was permanently established.

At that historic battle, in 1815, Napoleon launched his Imperial Guard in a desperate attempt to break the British lines. Much of the attack fell on the Foot Guards who, far from yielding, inflicted heavy losses on their gallant opponents. It was as a reward for this that the regiment was given the title of Grenadier Guards, and was granted permission to wear the bearskin cap in commemoration of the victory.

THE way in which the traditions of those early grenadiers have been maintained in modern times may be gauged from the records of the battle of Ypres, in October, 1914. The Grenadier Guards went into that action with 61 officers and 690 other ranks. They emerged with 4 officers and 180 men.

The regiment, in fact, has been in the thick of every war since its foundation, and has taken part in some of the most famous battles in history. Among the battle honours which appear on the Regimental Colours are Tanguer, 1690—Nimur, 1695—Blenheim—Corunna—Thar-toun and, in the Great War, Marne, 1914—Ypres, 1914 and 1917—Loos—and the Somme, 1918 and 1918.



The Grenadier Guards have a magnificent history. To-day they are as steadfast and reliable as were their forefathers of nearly three centuries ago.

By
D. J.
MURPHY

A Thought for To-day

AND the stars of Heaven shall fall, and the powers that are in Heaven shall be shaken.
And then they shall see the Son of Man coming in the clouds with great power and glory.

—St. Mark 13. Verses 25, 26.

I told you so . . .

By General Krivitsky
The Man Who Was
Stalin's Agent

IN the west of Europe there is a glow of light. In Berlin stands Hitler. Far to the East the light casts a shadow of Hitler—a big, gloomy nebulous Hitler. That is Stalin.

Hitler raises his fist to strike. The great shadow fist strikes, too. The Reichstag fire, the Nazi Party and German Army purges, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland.

The murder of Kirov, the killing of the Bolshevik Old Guard and Red Generals, Finland. This shadowy impression is heightened by a book published to-day, "Was Stalin's Agent?" by W. G. Krivitsky (Hamish Hamilton, 10s. 6d.).

Krivitsky, for many years a member of the Soviet Military Intelligence Department, and finally chief of Military Intelligence in Western Europe, broke with the Soviet two years ago and fled to America. Here are some of the stories he has to tell and opinions he expresses.

The alleged conspiracy of Tuk-hachevsky and the Red Army Generals with the German Gestapo was actually a conspiracy of Stalin's against the Red Army Generals. To "frame" them he used faked evidence manufactured by the Gestapo, and fed to "the Russian Org."

To remove the only man outside Russia or Germany who knew of this, Stalin ordered the kidnapping

in Paris of General Eugene Miller, chief of the Federation of Tsarist Army veterans.

At the time he executed Tuk-hachevsky and his associates, Stalin was conducting secret negotiations with Hitler through a personal emissary in Berlin. He believed himself on the verge of closing a deal with Hitler. But that was not to come until later.

In the spring of 1931 Sergei Kirov, head of the Leningrad Soviet, successfully opposed an attempt by Stalin to reverse Lenin's policy exempting Bolsheviks from the death penalty. In 1934 Kirov was assassinated.

The Kirov case proved as useful to Stalin as the Reichstag fire to Hitler. Both marked the onset of tidal waves of terror.

Why did Stalin remove all the old leaders and his Army Generals? Old differences of opinion with the High Command of the Red Army remained in his memory as "opposition." This "opposition," when dragged into the meshes of his Oppu machine, became "conspiracy."

On the corpses of his former comrades and fellow revolutionists, creators and builders of the Soviet State, Stalin has mounted step by step, to solitary control over the

peoples of Russia.

Krivitsky reminds his readers of what he wrote several months before the Nazi-Soviet pact of August this year which gave Hitler the signal to start his war. It bears repeating. The theme is this:

Stalin favoured co-operation with Germany from the moment of Lenin's death.

The idea of Hitler and Stalin as mortal enemies was a myth—a camouflage created by propaganda. The true picture of the relations was that of persistent sullen who would not be discouraged by rebuffs. Stalin was the sullen.

His whole international policy of the past six years has been a series of manoeuvres designed to place him in a favourable position for a deal with Hitler.

When he joined the League of Nations, when he proposed the system of collective security, sought the hand of France, flirted with Poland, courted Great Britain, intervened in Spain, he was calculating every move with an eye on Berlin. His hope was to get into such a position that Hitler would find it advantageous to meet his advances.

In the end he succeeded. The pact of August 23 was the result. The figure in Berlin stretched out its hand and met the hand of the great shadow, chuckling to itself in the East.

W. M. T.

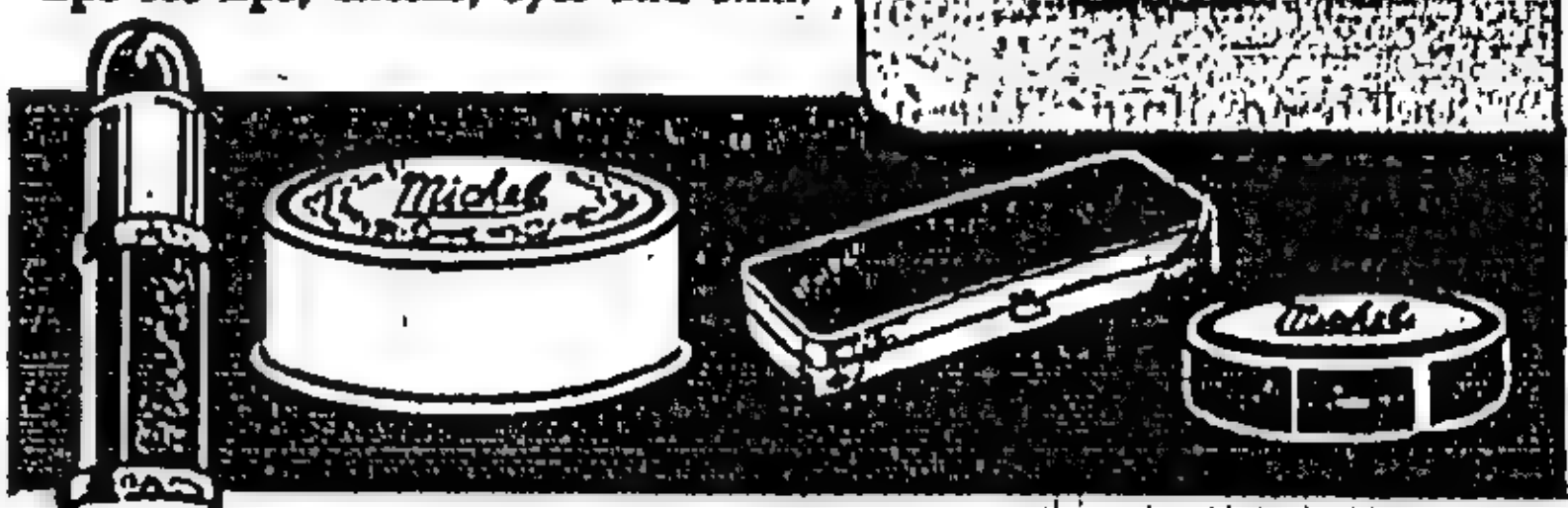
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Sir Neville Henderson

INSTALMENT 5

ON January 12, 1938, the German Press announced that Field Marshal von Blomberg had been married on the previous day to a certain Fraulein Eva Gruhn, with Adolf Hitler and General Goering as sole witnesses of the ceremony.

I had been dining the night before at the Ministry of Propaganda, and our host, Herr Funk—then Under-Secretary of that Ministry, and to-day Minister for Economics and President of the Reichsbank—had announced the fact at the end of dinner to some sixty guests, including many Cabinet Ministers, military officers, and Nazi officials.

All learnt the news with amazement, and everyone at once asked who Fraulein Gruhn was without finding anyone to answer.

Speculation continued to centre in that question until it gradually became public property that she was inscribed on Himmler's police records as an attractive lady, but of the lighter virtues.

I have never felt quite certain in my own mind that this news was not a calculated plot on the part of that scheming chief of the Gestapo.

He must, at least, have known what was going on, even if Hitler and Goering did not, and it was furthermore very much in his personal interests, and those of the extremists, to eliminate Blomberg.

In any case, the shock of this disclosure to Hitler's personal feelings and public prestige was immense. Not only was Blomberg one of his most trusted advisers, but also one of his most intimate and possibly most beloved friends.

And this best friend had deceived him. On discovering the truth, Hitler's first step was to endeavour to persuade the Marshal to allow the marriage to be dissolved, on the ground that he had been inveigled into it under false pretences.

Blomberg's refusal to agree to this course shook Hitler's faith in the loyalty of his followers both to himself and to Germany. But worse was to follow.

Blomberg had probably never, as a political Marshal and as too subservient to the Nazi civilians, been very popular with the Army chiefs.

General who dared criticise

Incidentally, he was equally unpopular with the Nazi extremists as not being one of themselves and interference in military matters.

Without waiting for Hitler to find his own way out of the impasse, the Commander-in-Chief, General von Fritsch, supported by other Generals, notified the Fuehrer that Army discipline could not tolerate the retention of Blomberg, married to a lady with such a past, in his post as Minister for War.

If there is one thing which a dictator dislikes, it is being dictated to. Partly out of repugnance to having his hand forced and partly out of loyalty to his old friend, he demurred at first to Blomberg's removal.

Whereupon General von Fritsch took occasion not only to insist on the point of military discipline, but also severely to criticise the Fuehrer's foreign policy, more particularly as regards Austria.

This was going farther than Hitler would tolerate. As Field-Marshal Goering said to me a month or so later:—

"What would Mr. Chamberlain have done if your C.I.G.S. had come to him and said, 'Quite apart from Army matters, I entirely disapprove of your foreign policy'? He would have said, 'Thank you, good-day,' and dismissed him as Hitler did General von Fritsch."

That was, in fact, what happened. Fritsch left and Blomberg also.

The only question for Hitler then was how to effect these two main changes with profit, or at least without loss of face to himself.

In the end, three weeks later on February 4, and after the first of Hitler's temperamental fits of uncontrolled rage that year these two removals were announced under a vast camouflage of other changes and retirements, not only in the Army but also in the Navy, Air Force and Diplomatic Service.

Except, however, in the field of diplomacy, little mattered except the removal of Blomberg and Fritsch inasmuch as at least 90 per cent. of the changes would have taken place in the normal

YESTERDAY Sir Neville—Britain's pre-war Ambassador in Berlin—told you how in spite of Anglo-German "friendship" talks some sort of violent action by the Nazis seemed inevitable, and how he finally sent to the British Government a secret warning of Germany's store of arms.

TO-DAY he tells you how European history was reshaped by a...



Field Marshal and Frau Blomberg in Singapore on their honeymoon

MARRIAGE that caused a HITLER BRAINSTORM

course of events a few months later.

It has been necessary to lay great stress on the incident of the Blomberg marriage. Both morally and materially, its consequences were of the utmost importance.

Not only did it—as mentioned above—cause Hitler his first brainstorm of the year, but there is good reason to believe, that it radically altered his entire outlook on life.

Thenceforward he became less human, and his fits of rage, real or simulated, more frequent.

His faith in the fidelity of his followers was gravely shaken, and his inaccessibility became greatly accentuated.

Moreover, the all-important upshot of the incident was to remove from Hitler's entourage two of his most moderate and respectable advisers, Blomberg himself, and Baron von Neurath.

The replacement of Neurath by Ribbentrop was a major disaster. I would like to make it quite clear that I have no personal quarrel with Herr von Ribbentrop, whose original intentions may have been admirable.

But from the beginning I felt that his vanity, his resentments and his misconceptions of England and English mentality were a serious bar to any prospect of a better understanding between the two countries; and at the end I realised that, as far as lay in his power, no one had done more than he did to precipitate the war.

Ribbentrop—'vain and stupid'

Speaking to Goering and to others before Munich, I had reminded them that if one man had been more responsible than any one else for the war which began in August, 1914, it was Count Berchtold the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I had known him in St. Petersburg when he was Austrian Ambassador there.

He was a great Austrian nobleman, but, like Ribbentrop, he was a combination of vanity, stupidity and superficiality. And I warned my listeners that if Ribbentrop was not checked, he would one day lead Germany to ruin as Count Berchtold had led Austria.

Unfortunately, foreign politics were Hitler's main preoccupation, and in his position as Foreign Minister, Ribbentrop had more constant access to, and, conse-

quently, more chance of exercising his influence on, the Fuehrer than any other German Minister.

In September, 1938, as well as in August, 1939, Ribbentrop and Himmler were, in my opinion, his principal lieutenants in the war party of which Hitler was the leader.

Finally, there is no doubt that the Blomberg incident, and the necessity which it imposed on a dictator to obliterate its memory by some striking external success, accelerated the tempo of what may be described as Act I of the drama "Austria."

What contribution, for her part was Germany, I asked, ready to make towards general security and peace in Europe?

It was perhaps the longest continuous statement which I ever made to Hitler, and must have lasted for the best part of ten minutes.

During all that time he remained crouching in his armchair and wearing a most ferocious scowl, which my firm, but at the same time conciliatory, remarks scarcely warranted.

He listened, nevertheless, till I had finished and then let himself go.

Nothing, he said, could be done until the Press campaign against him in England ceased. (He never ceased harping on this subject in every conversation which I ever had with him.)

Nor was he going to tolerate the interference of third parties in Central Europe. Injustice was being done to millions of Germans, and self-determination and democratic rights must be applied to Germans as well as others.

U.S.S.R. pact quite worthless

Only 15 per cent. of the Austrian population supported the Schuschnigg regime. If Germans were oppressed there he must and would intervene, and if he did intervene, he would act like lightning.

Austria must be allowed to vote, and in Czechoslovakia the Germans must have autonomy in cultural and other matters.

After harping on me for half an hour, he turned to the question of disarmament and referred to the threat to Germany of the Franco-Soviet Pact and of Czechoslovakia's accession thereto.

It was, he said, for that reason that Germany had to be so heavily armed, and any limitation of armaments depended therefore on the U.S.S.R.

The problem was, he continued, rendered particularly difficult "by the fact that one could place as much confidence in the faith in treaties of a barbarous creature like the Soviet Union as in the comprehension of mathematical formulae by a savage."

"Any agreement with the U.S.S.R. was quite worthless and Russia should never have been allowed into Europe." It was impossible, he added, to

"SHE was inscribed on Himmler's police records... Hitler became less human, his fits of rage more frequent."

have for instance any faith in any Soviet undertaking, not to use poison gas.

The sentence in inverted commas are Hitler's actual words as recorded in the written and carefully edited notes, made and given to me at the time by Dr. Schmidt.

In fact the whole of this account of the interview is summarised from that written record, as approved by Hitler himself and communicated to me by Herr von Ribbentrop.

I have transcribed it at some length, because Hitler's remarks on this occasion constitute interesting evidence, as taken down and to be used against him, of the Hitler technique.

As for colonies he did not seem the least interested in them, and the sum of his reply was that the colonial problem could wait for four, six, eight or even ten years.

He promised, however, to give me a written reply on the subject, and I left Berlin a year and a half later without having ever received it.

My onslaught on Ribbentrop

By the end of the interview, the scowl on Hitler's face had disappeared, and on one occasion he had even smiled.

It was when Ribbentrop intervened with some remark about the British Press, which elicited from me the retort that it seemed to me amazing that any man who had lived in Canada and been Ambassador in London, should be so profoundly ignorant of British mentality and habits.

Hitler seemed to appreciate my onslaught on his Minister for Foreign Affairs whose ascendancy over him was at that time far from being what it subsequently became.

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TO-MORROW: The tense drama that lay behind the invasion of Austria—Why Britain did not intervene—Goering's private note offering to "explain everything."

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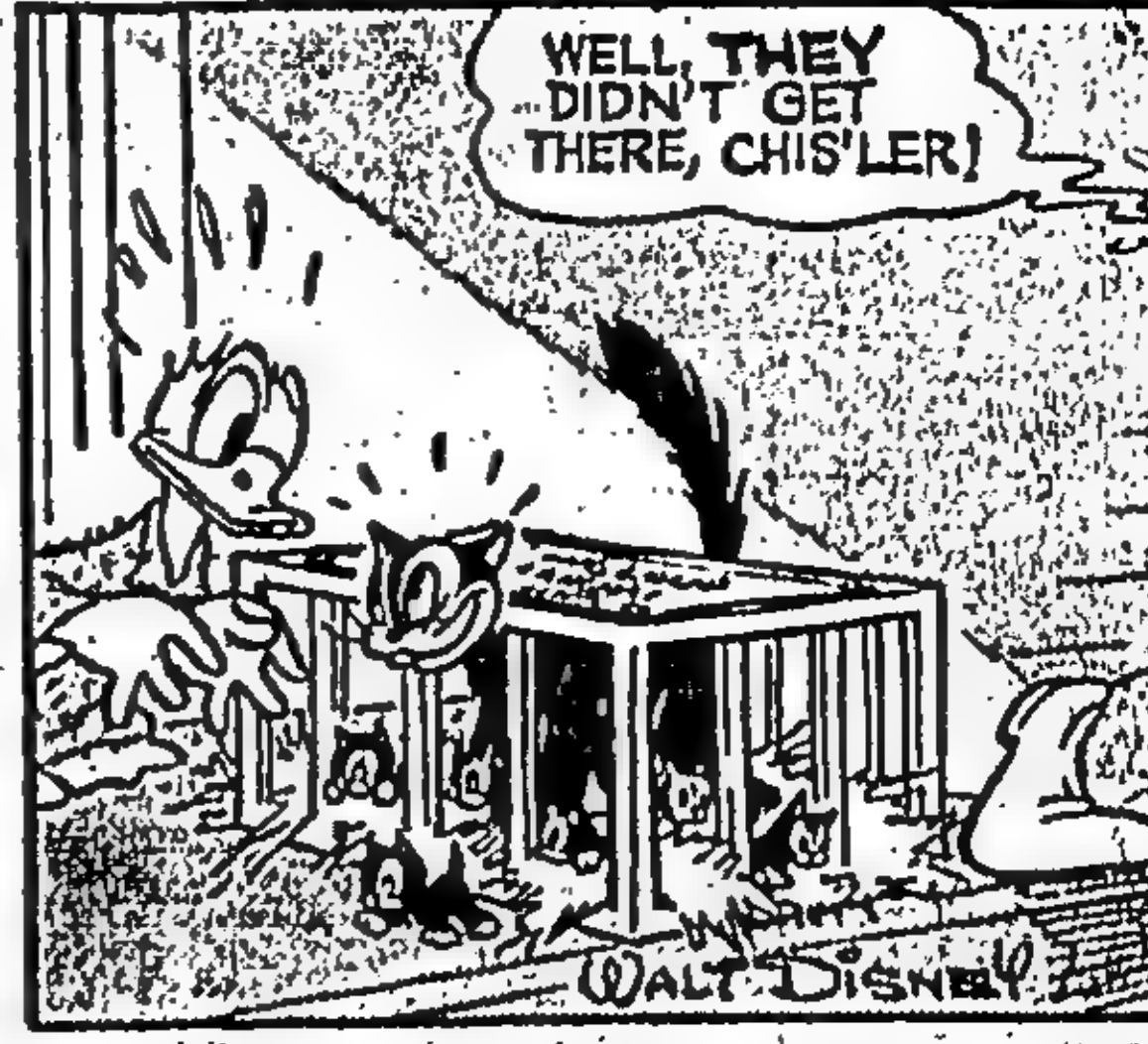
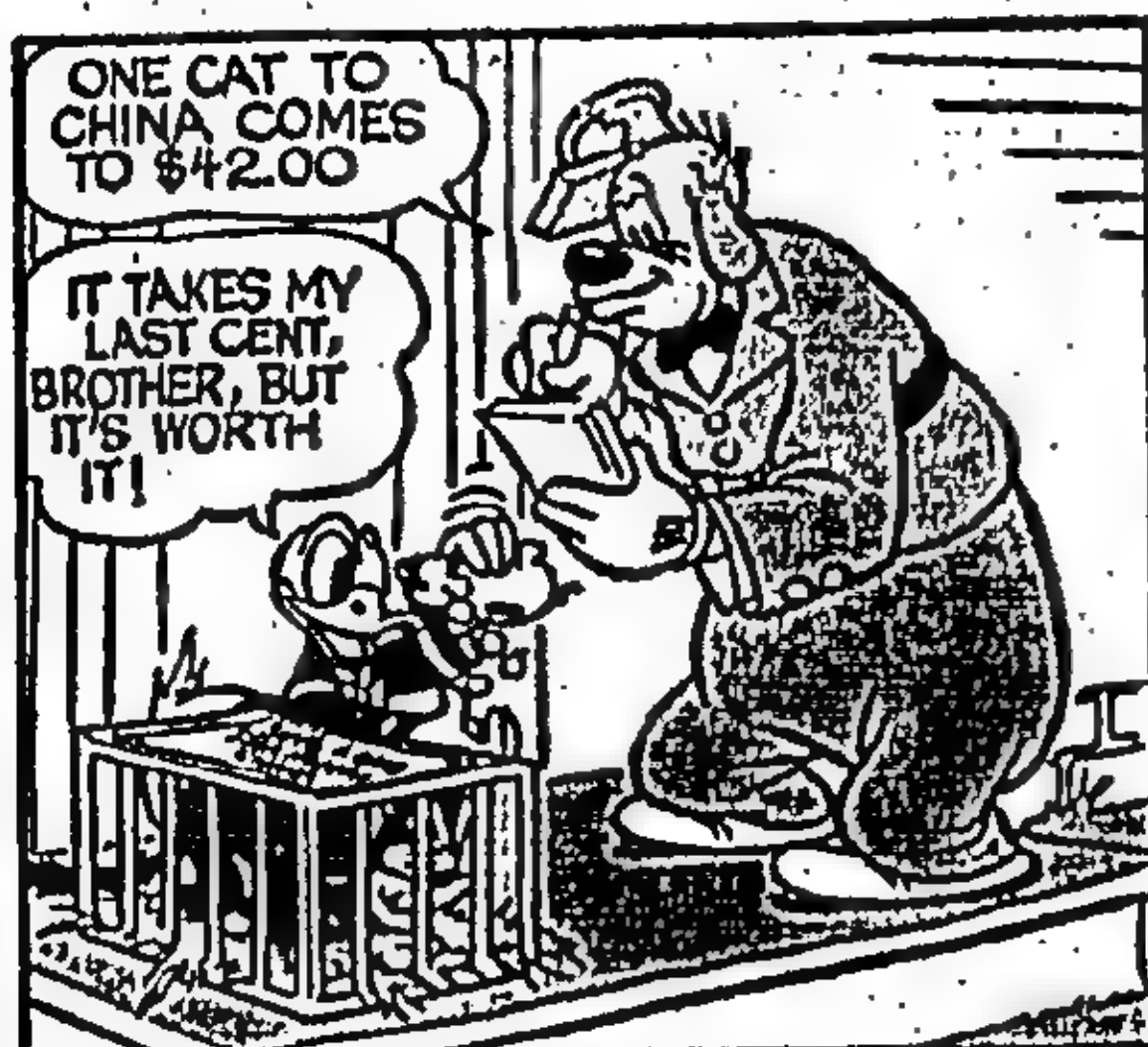
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12.15 p.m. Short Service of Intercession.
12.30 Rachmaninoff—Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini for Piano and Orchestra, Op. 43.
Sergei Rachmaninoff (Piano) and Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra.
12.54 Rachmaninoff—Prelude in D Flat Major, Op. 32, No. 13.
Eileen Joyce (Piano).
1.00 Local Time Signal and Weather Report.
1.03 Dance Music by Harry Roy and His Orchestra.
1.30 Reuter and Rugby Press, Weather Forecast and Announcements.
1.45 Frances Langford (Vocal) and Quenda Maclean (Cinema Organ).
2.15 Close Down.
6.00 Dvorak—Quartet in A Flat Major, Op. 105.
Prague String Quartet.
6.27 Closing Local Stock Quotations.
6.29 Verdi's "Rigoletto" Act III. Characters and Soloists in order of appearance: Gilda, daughter of Rigoletto, Mercedes Capistr (Soprano); The Duke of Mantua, Dino Borgio (Tenor); Rigoletto, his father, Riccardo Stracchini (Baritone); Sparafucile, a bravo, Ernesto Dominici (Bass); Maddalena, sister of Sparafucile, Anna Muscati Bassi (Contralto) and The Milan Symphony Orchestra.
7.05 The Orchestra Raymonde. Berceuse (Jarnetoff); A Night On The Waves (Finnish Waltz—Koskima), Electric Girl (Helmburg).

JAPANESE ISOLATED

Remarkable Gains By Chinese Troops

With the Chinese recapture of Sishan, Wanshoukang and other outer defence points and the cutting of the Nanchang-Kuikang Railway, the Japanese troops in Nanchang are isolated, according to field dispatches received in Chungking.

It is stated that Japanese counter-attacks in an effort to break down the Chinese offensives have not been successful.

Intensified fighting is also reported from South Kiangsu and South Anhwei.

Attack Repulsed

On Wednesday morning, 1,000 Japanese troops launched an attack on Sanshiakiao, north-east of Liyang in South Kiangsu. They were repulsed with heavy losses.

A "Central News" message states that Japanese forces pushing southward to Kuoping from Changchun, in south-east Shensi, have been defeated by the Chinese after several fierce combats. They are reported to be in full retreat to the north. The areas around Kuoping have been cleared of the invaders.

The Chinese also claim to have scored a victory on the Yichang-Tsinshui highway. A Japanese force of more than 700 strong, pushing eastward from Tsinshui, was trapped. Only 100 escaped.

Big Japanese Losses

During the fighting when the Chinese attacked and recaptured Kaifeng, about 3,000 Japanese were killed, according to a Chengchow message. Fighting continued all day yesterday in the outskirts of Kaifeng as the Chinese "mopped up" the remnants of Japanese troops.

It is reported that Chinese fighter planes rose to engage the Japanese bombers which raided the outskirts of Chungking yesterday morning. "Aerial combats were reported over Liangshan, about 120 miles north-east of Chungking. Several Japanese aircraft were believed damaged "as they were seen wavering in mid-air while flying away," says a Chinese report.

A Japanese scouting plane was attacked early yesterday morning by Chinese machines over Changshou, north-east of China's war-time capital.

Billiard Room Argument

Assault Charge Hearing Starts At Magistracy

An argument concerning the replacement of cues in the billiard room of the Hongkong Club on Monday evening, resulted in the appearance of Fung Kwok-leung, cloak room attendant, before Mr. Edwards at the Central Magistracy this morning charged with assaulting Ng Kwai-fong, billiard marker.

Det.-Sgt. Cashman said when the business in the billiard room had finished, the two men had a quarrel about the replacement of the cues, and it was alleged that Fung struck Ng on the chest.

Ng said Fung was a substitute in the billiard room for a week and was very lazy and depended on others to do his work for him. When two members finished a game on Monday evening, and two cues were on the table, Fung asked him to replace the cues, leaving them next to him.

Ng said he knocked the cues down, and Fung went up and struck him on the back. He ran out to the verandah, but Fung followed him and caught hold of his jacket and kicked him.

Dr. C. W. Fan, of the Queen Mary Hospital, said he examined Ng and found no injuries on his body.

The hearing was adjourned until May 1.

Car Owners Fined

A fine of \$5 was imposed on R. R. W. Ashby, of Dodwell and Co., by Mr. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy this morning, when he was summoned for leaving his car for over two hours in the Chater Road car-park on April 8.

A. R. Kinross, of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., was fined \$2 for leaving his car unattended in Chater Road on April 12. He pleaded he could find no other available parking space and had left his car outside his office as he found a number of other cars had similarly been left there.

'erbert 'iggs 'is collum

a lot of honking people seems ter ave the idee me an all dont git about in the rite places an thats a-n-a-f-n wich we wants ter put rite strits away.

corlummie all an me gits up the honkong ote the glorier the sissil the metropol the kowloon and we ave even bin in the cragengower, mind yu we aint sayin they is eny better than ole dutchs place or nagsaki joes but people musant git the idee me an all dont know wots wol.

I ave erd sum peeples ask why the honkong ote is corried the grips, corlodduck if yu goes up there abart 12 pip emma or midnit eny sateday it aint very ard to understand the soobriket (noospaper wurd) all an me 'as bin there an seen nashure in the ror—sum of it very ror an all gettin ter grips rood an proper.

win of the king we likes abart the ole is yu dont ave ter ave eny muncy, ori yu as ter do is shoves yer monicker on a bit of paper wot the chinece bloke gives yer and evryfings okay-doke, all an me as shoves our names darn a lot of times an I ave got a idee we will ave ter make wun av them there nonnergrishun packs anywaywise they wont appreshiate the fact that the pen is mytlier than the dollar.

the fling I cant understand abart ote is why they as ter corl a lump ov stake "Hilly der but" the forin wirts they puts on the ole "me on yous" Just abart gets all darn. wunt a told me the proper fling ter do is ter ave ori the blinkin numbers on the menu so yer cant make a mistake, ole all tried it urt the uverer nite an by the time o ad got darn ter number 4 he o ad waffled three different kinds ov supe.

anuverer fling abart the ote is them floor shows, all an me wanted ter ave a dekkio at little ole dave arvey an them cuple ov little bits of orig-eight o as wiv im. we fixes a spehul table in front but corlummie wen the show wos comin an yu ort ter see the blinkin scrum, no foolin they wos just like a swarm ov lokusts, me an all didnt even ave room ter get art an one ole gal wiv pricely eat on er back neerly sits darn on our table an shoves er elbow inter the jelly.

I manages ter stand up an becos little ole dave arvey is abart 8 feet lgh I see a bit of the place where is "air" or "be-but-the-ony-way-to-ave a peep at the gals was ter go corrlin abart between the peepuls legs wich all done of corse an a cums back wiv a black eye.

we 'as the best time in beccys bar wich is very conveniently situated. if yu goes there abart 12 pip emma or midnit yu kin swipe oshuns ov beer wot the wavy navy as ter float ther blinkin mines on—wun bloke wos showin me the 'air on is chest the uverer nite.

we got inter a bit ov a mixup anuverer time wen we took our littel tikits darn ter the place where yu leaves yer 'at the chinece bloke must 'ave made a bit of a bloomer becos all anded in is tikit an got a set ov false teet an I got a liddy brassery strike a chicken up a plum tree—wot a life!

Prison For Bag Snatching

Miscreant Is Caught After Long Chase

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed by Mr. Sheldon at the Central Magistracy this morning on Li Siu-wai, 19, unemployed, for the theft of a handbag containing \$3.50 and a pair of spectacles from a woman named Wong Hang, 28, at Morrison Hill Road, near Leighton Hill Road yesterday.

Complainant said she was walking with a child when Li snatched her bag and ran. She followed but could not continue the pursuit as she had to look after the child. Two passers-by answered her cries for assistance and Li was eventually caught by a Chinese constable. Wong said she was positive Li was the man.

Man Obstructs Chase

She added that when she first attempted to pursue him, another Chinese who was apparently working in concert with the defendant, blocked her path. The handbag was not found when Li was caught.

Constable C243 said he saw a number of people chasing Li and he joined in. He finally caught the man whom he found hiding in a doorway.

Li denied stealing but was convicted. Sgt. W. Morrison said he had no Police record, but was well-known to the Police.



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Soft but not greasy—Alluring but not painted.

Men thrill to the tempting softness of Tangee lips. They hate harsh, greasy, painted lips.
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Invite romance, let Tangee keep your lips soft, natural, youthful looking. For radiant natural color in cheeks use Tangee Rouge (Crema or Compact). And Tangee Powder gives your skin a fascinating underglow. Discover your individual beauty. Try Tangee make-up tonight.

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— SUNDAY —

28th APRIL, 1940

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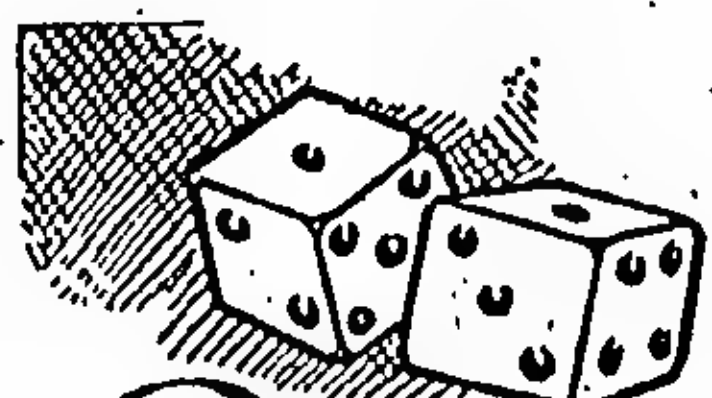
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The Hongkong Telegraph

Friday, April 26, 1940.
Wynham St., Hongkong
26015

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Nazi Strategy

WHEN a strategical blunder has been made retribution does not always follow immediately. Initial success may be achieved when the false move is made behind a screen of treachery and surprise. But in the long run the penalty has to be paid.

There seems no reason for doubt that Germany has made a blunder of the first order.

Although the audacity of her coup and the skill with which it was organised are impressive, retribution has begun to follow, not merely because liberties were taken with strategical principles, but because it seems pretty certain that Hitler had made at least two false assumptions. It seems impossible that he contemplated the possibility of Norway offering resistance, or that he considered the chance of the Allied navies operating successfully in the Skagerrak and Kattegat against the line of communication of his main invading force. Much less did he imagine that they would penetrate to the Baltic.

The Germans, priding themselves on their army and air force, seem to have refused to acknowledge the potency of the naval weapon or its offensive possibilities, though they may realise its effectiveness as a beleaguering force.

Not even Hitler could have expected that the detachments occupying Norway's western ports would be able to maintain their communications by sea. He must have counted on being able to establish communications with them by land from Oslo, and to reinforce them before the Allies could land troops to attack them. If Norway had tamely submitted that would have been an easy matter, for railway communication would have been available except in the case of Narvik. And if, contrary to his expectations, Norway showed fight, the force landed at Oslo could have been reinforced to overwhelming size, provided that the British Navy, subjected to air attack from Denmark and bases established in Southern Norway, did not dare to enter the Skagerrak.

If that was his conception, it is easy to see how it has been falsified by first, the gallant resistance of the Norwegians and, second, the offensive action of the Navy.

We do not know how many German troops landed at Oslo, but we can confidently assume that they are deficient in artillery, mechanised arms and transport. Some might have been sunk by the way but, in any case, it is highly improbable that completely equipped divisions were conveyed in the first fleet of transports.

Will it be possible to reinforce the troops which have been landed or to keep them supplied now that minefields have been laid and the German Navy is dispersed and weakened? The extension of the minefield into the Baltic is an indication that Allied naval power has come there to stay.

Time, as always, is a factor in the situation, and if the Germans cannot speedily reinforce the Oslo troops and equip them sufficiently to overcome Norwegian resistance the detachments on the west coast soon will be in a desperately isolated position.



A new postage stamp is being issued for Hitler's 51st birthday. It is a reproduction of one of a special series of pictures taken by Heinrich Hoffmann, Hitler's photographer, with the object of showing that the Fuehrer is a "kind man who loves children." The stamp shows Hitler bending down over a little girl. Our Own Correspondent.



THE FRIEND OF THE CHILDREN

The Best Guns are made in Fairyland

WHO, or what, is Bofors? It is the name of the finest gun-making concern in the world.

Greater than Krupp, Schneider Vickers, Skoda.

You may have seen the name mentioned in the newspapers lately because of Russia's aggression against Finland.

Sweden, and the countries throughout the world who are her eager customers, wondered, when Hitler invaded Norway, if he were not at the same time becoming a menace to Sweden's Bofors, and to her rich iron ore deposits.

Bofors is not the name of an enterprising individual, but of a small community hidden in the heart of Central Sweden.

There may be bigger arms factories than Bofors, but there is none quite like it for quality.

Mars' Workshop

A caprice of Nature placed the "world's armoury"—as Bofors is rightly called—in a landscape that breathes peace. Imagine an immense expanse of melancholy pine-wood, sprinkled with limpid lakes and silvery brooks.

Suddenly, in this fairyland setting, the roving dreamer stumbles upon the Workshop of Mars.

Unless he has been warned by the endlessly rolling thunder from the nearby test-shooting ground (20 miles long) he will step unawares from the peaceful gloom of the forest into an ocean of dazzling lights and bustling activity.

Before his eye now stretches a huge complex of mines, furnaces, foundries, forges, mills, workshops, and laboratories where 5,500 work day and night, in three shifts.

In the stately head office building of the "Aktiebolaget (joint company) Bofors" a staff of 650, comprising 370 designers and constructors, strives hard to cope with the unrelenting onrush of foreign orders.

How It Grows

More than 40 States, from world's greatest Empire to smallest republic, form Bofors' clientele.

How international Sweden's arms trade is may be judged in normal times, by a glance into the comfortable "Bruksshotellet," where the company's foreign visitors—mostly controllers and observers—are lodged, often for months and years on end.

Here swarthy Iranians and gesticulating Spaniards may rub shoulders with phlegmatic Britons and domineering Germans, though directly a war breaks out Bofors stops delivering orders to the nations involved.

The whole rhythm of the world's armaments race, since Hitler set it going in 1933, can be read in the annual returns of Bofors.

From £1,300,000 or so at the end of 1933, Bofors order books swelled to £10,000,000 for 1937!

Unlike many another munitions maker, Bofors need not be scared by the spectre of raw material shortage. The company is self-sufficient in iron ore, scrap and explosives.

Gun-making is no matter for improvisation. It is an accepted dogma

The world's eyes are now turning to Sweden, and here

JOACHIM JOSETEN,

expert on Scandinavian affairs, tells you of the great armament factory of Bofors, which is in the heart of a peaceful and peace-loving land.

with the Bofors management that it takes at least 20 years of training to make a really good constructor.

Thus Bofors commands to-day an unequalled stock of highly skilled workers; whose craftsmanship has been passed on from father to son for generations.

Bofors boasts a manufacturing tradition of nearly 300 years: a modest ironworks, in 1646 endowed with royal privileges, was the cradle of the present world-spanning trust.

For two and a-half centuries the Bofors works remained in private ownership.

In 1873, a joint stock company was formed, of which the entire share capital passed, 21 years later, into the hands of Dr. Alfred Nobel, the Swedish genius who longed to be a poet, made a fortune out of guns and ammunition and then donated his millions to science and peace. Nobel personifies Sweden, the pacifist world arms supplier.

After the World War, Germany partially succeeded in getting control

of the Bofors works, but the Swedish Government swiftly passed an act specially designed to prevent this, after a stirring speech by Richard Sandler, the Swedish Foreign Minister.

He denounced the German grip on Sweden's war industry as wholly incompatible with the country's interests.

No sooner had the German interests in Bofors been liquidated than Great Britain began to manifest a keen interest in Swedish-made guns.

So then the Nazi press started hammering away, in virulent tones, at the allegedly "un-neutral" attitude of Sweden if she dared to lend her help to Britain's rearmament.

Sweden, however, did fulfil some huge British orders.

Big Developments

Untrue, however, is a report circulated abroad that Great Britain had actually bought Bofors and subsidiaries. Such a sale would be wholly inadmissible both under the existing Swedish law and the statutes of the Bofors Company.

Nor is it conceivable that Sweden would have been willing to alienate the most valuable asset of her national defence.

The fact is that Bofors, to comply with the British demand for large and quick deliveries, had to proceed to further plant enlargements. These extensions were partly financed by the British.

Sweden benefits indirectly by these measures should she ever be dragged into a conflict.

On the other hand, it is obvious that her risks are greatly increased by the tie-up with Great Power politics which such a wholesale arms trade involves.

Terror of the SEAS

FOR the last sixty years scientists have been experimenting with the destruction of ships and the taking of life by means of mines.

The idea originated in the sixteenth century, when attempts were made to use floating charges of explosive against ships and bridges.

The modern mine is one of the deadliest weapons of warfare.

It is laid in position by a minelayer, either a surface boat or a submarine, which can get rid of 200 mines in one trip.

The mines run along rails inside the bottom of the mine-laying vessel into mine-traps, from which they slide on steeply curved rails into the water and sink.

There are various kinds of mine. The British variety, when it is released, is pulled downwards by a weight to which it is attached by a mooring line. In the last war German mines were often so designed that, after resting on the sea-bed for a short interval to ensure the minelayer's safety, they detached themselves from the weight (called the sinker) and rose unattached to a mathematically determined depth.

There is also an oscillating mine, which drifts, and by mechanical means maintains itself at a pre-arranged depth. Being heavier than the water it sinks, but as soon as it sinks to a certain level a propeller is switched on and forces it up again until at the higher level the propeller automatically switches off, the mine begins to sink again, and the process is renewed.

It is claimed that this kind of mine cannot be swept up.

Mines are laid deep to attack submarines, and shallow to destroy surface vessels. Often they are laid in zig-zag patterns.

A mine is exploded when one of its soft lead protruding horns is touched by a ship.

The process is this: In the horns is acid. The impact releases the acid which acts on a wire, which, in its turn, causes a primary charge of black powder to fire the main charge of 300lb. of high explosive.

British mines are so designed that if they become adrift from their moorings a spring is released which renders them harmless.

According to The Hague Convention of 1907, which Germany accepted, mine-laying is prohibited outside enemy territorial waters.

The same Convention laid down that drifting mines should become inactive one hour after they are first dangerous.

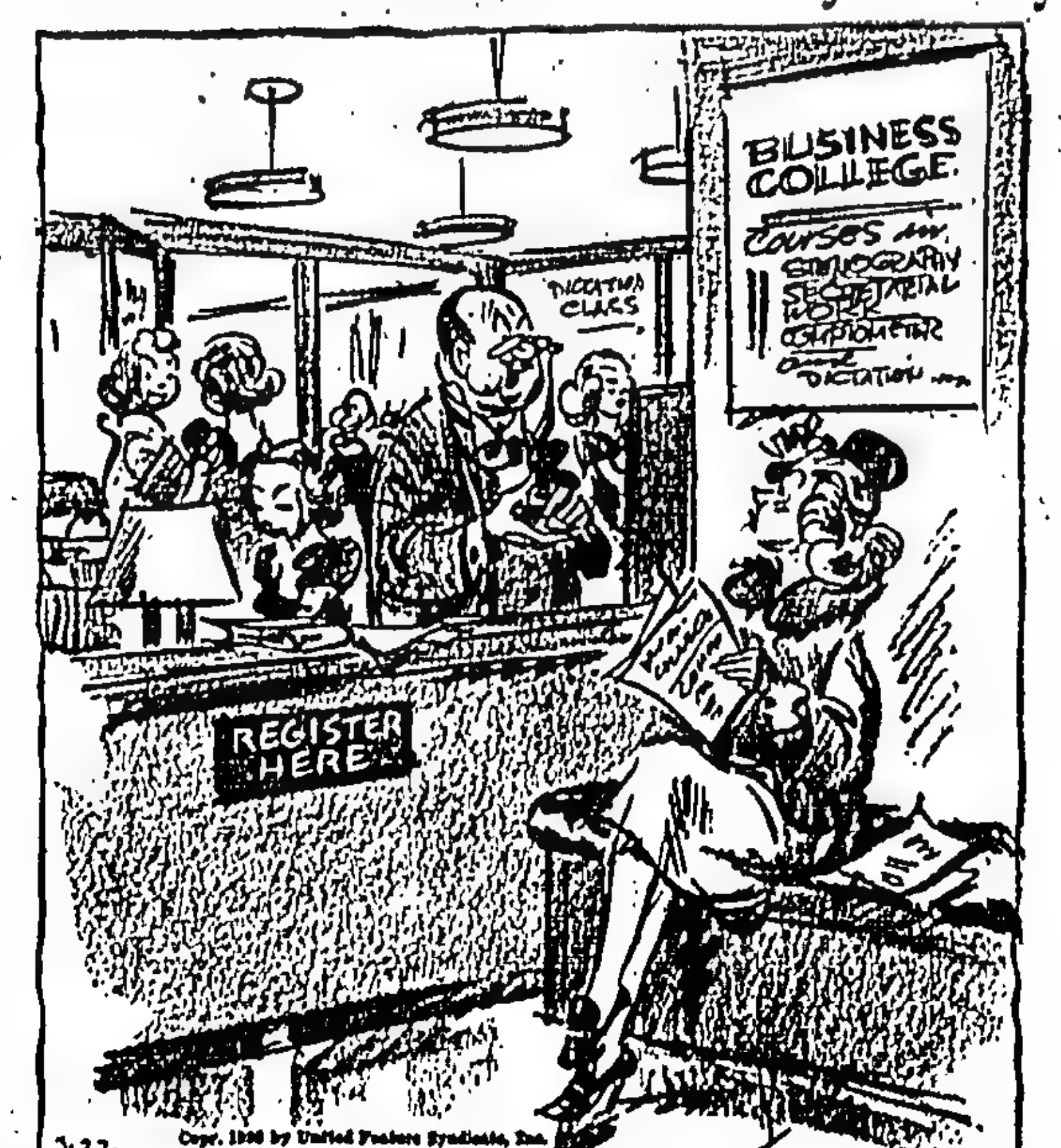
Mine-sweeping is done by two vessels some distance apart joined by a wire, along which is distributed a series of mechanical or explosive wire-cutters.

This is dragged beneath the surface, the moorings of the mines are cut, and the mines bob up to the surface, where they can be destroyed or swept up. A different problem arises when the mine has no moorings.

An ingenious enemy can follow the mine-sweepers in a submarine, laying new mines in a field whilst his adversary believes to have been rendered safe.

At the end of the last war a special mine-sweeping force was enrolled, consisting of 400 officers and 15,000 men, and over 25,000 Allied mines and some 70 German mines were cleared from the sea in the course of a year.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"You'll find we give our students a thorough business-like point of view—not one of our graduates has ever married for love!"

Budget Reception

GOVT. IS SATISFIED

Reply To Amery's Criticism

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Satisfaction at the reception of the Budget was expressed by Capt. H. F. C. Crookshank, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in the House of Commons Budget debate.

Capt. Crookshank said that criticism had not been very loud and had been on an extraordinary line for the Commons—that we had not spent enough and that taxes were not high enough because everyone wanted a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Sounds Like Propaganda
Alluding to the statement of Mr. L. S. Amery that Germany was spending £3,000,000,000 a year on the war, which was more than Britain and France together, Capt. Crookshank said he did not know the source of that figure, but it might be part of German propaganda. Anyhow it was not only the British and French figures that had to be considered, but the whole imperial figures, including the Dominions, India and the whole Colonial Empire.

Moreover, our war effort included the potential production of other countries which we could use on the cash-and-carry basis.

Many Imponderables
The war effort of the Allies could not be measured by Germany's on a pound for pound basis. On our side we had a great many imponderables which were of enormous value, such as the rightness of our cause, the undragged belief of our people in freedom and justice, and also the support of the whole Empire and the certain knowledge of all independent nations that we were really fighting for their survival as well as our own.

Navy Dept. Is Upset

Shocked By Admiral Tausig's Opinion

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
WASHINGTON, Apr. 25 (UP).—Admiral Tausig, who this week created a dramatic scene at a sitting of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee by predicting that war between the United States and Japan is inevitable, and by his declaration that Japan's promises are worthless, has shocked the United States Navy Department.

To-day, Mr. Louis Compton, special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy wrote a letter to Representative Louis Ludlow of the House Appropriations Committee saying that he was shocked at Admiral Tausig's testimony before the committee.

Mr. Compton declared: "Mr. Edison, myself and the Navy Department disapprove of the views which Admiral Tausig expressed."

Defence Programme
In the meantime, the Navy Department has asked for bids on materials for defence nets for use at Pearl Harbour, the Panama Canal, the Golden Gate and Guantanamo. The nets will be made at the Mare Island navy yard.

Navy circles here also predict that the bulk of the navy building programme, including eight battleships, will be completed about four months ahead of schedule.

The aircraft-carrier Wasp was formally placed in commission at the Boston navy yard in a ceremony to-day.

Newfoundland Artillery

First Contingent Now In England

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The first contingent of Newfoundland Artillery to arrive in England were welcomed at a north-west port by Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister for the Dominions.

The Newfoundlanders were accompanied by a further contingent of Canadians.

The Newfoundlanders are all volunteers and will serve with the Royal Artillery in a unit which, Mr. Eden assured them, would bear the name of their country.

The Gunners number 400. A total of 1,375 have been recruited and when the full complement arrives, they will form two regiments of heavy artillery.

Mr. Eden's Welcome
Mr. Eden addressed them and after referring to their traditions of the last war, said that they were again showing their readiness to serve voluntarily in a noble cause.

Many were already in the R.A.F. Some had flown over Germany.

Newfoundland lumberjacks and sailors were already in Britain engaged on tasks vital to the war effort.

Battleships To Be Modernised

NEW YORK, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The House of Representatives Naval Committee have approved a bill authorising the modernisation of the battleships New York, Texas and Arkansas.

The bill provides for expenditure totalling \$5,725,000.

HEAVY FIGHTING CONTINUES IN STEINKJER AREA

STOCKHOLM, APRIL 25 (REUTER).—HEAVY FIRING WAS CONTINUING LATE LAST NIGHT IN THE STEINKJER AREA BETWEEN ADVANCED BRITISH UNITS AND HEAVILY ARMED GERMAN TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY TANKS AND ARMoured CARS, ACCORDING TO THE "AFTON BLADET."

The paper adds that the Germans were supported by the guns of a light cruiser and two destroyers, which penetrated the innermost part of Trondheim Fjord.

A War Office communique issued to-day states that no further fighting is taking place north of Trondheim. The enemy now appears to be digging in just north of Steinkjaer.

In the south, increased enemy pressure has necessitated the withdrawal of the Allied forces from positions which they previously held near Lillehammer.

There is nothing to report of activities in the Narvik area.

ALLIED WITHDRAWAL

LONDON, Apr. 25 (UP).—The War Office announces that the Allies have withdrawn near Lillehammer.

The communique says, "There has been no further fighting in the area north of Trondheim, where the enemy now appears to be digging in just north of Steinkjaer."

"In the south, increased enemy pressure necessitated the withdrawal of the Allied forces from the positions previously held near Lillehammer."

"There is nothing to report in the Narvik area."

The Air Ministry officially denies German High Command allegations that Britain has opened unrestricted air warfare.

The attack on Sylt was directed at the Westernland airdrome. R.A.F. machines did not attack Helde and the communique recalls the civilian casualties in the Orkneys.

Meanwhile, authoritative sources say the British and Germans are engaged in a fierce battle in the Meri area, 50 miles north of Trondheim.

The Germans are digging in at Steinkjaer and the British near Meri, about 35 miles south of Namsos.

The British are in the area of 100 miles southeast of Trondheim.

Fresh Norwegian troops at Narvik are gradually closing in on difficult positions.

Steinkjaer Bombardment
LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—According to reports from a Swedish correspondent, Steinkjaer was heavily bombed up to late on Wednesday night.

The Germans here were supported by tanks and armoured cars as well as three warships, which are now bottled up in Trondheim Fjord by the British Navy.

At Narvik the Germans are said to have fallen into a similar trap as that which caught the Russians in Finland.

The Norwegians fell back for 18 miles and the Nazi detachments followed them.

The Norwegians then surrounded them and sniped at them.

After holding out for six days the Germans surrendered after 150 had been picked off.

By this manoeuvre the Norwegians reduced the Nazi force at Narvik by 2,000.

Nazis Still Advancing
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—German troops are reported to have taken Roros and to be pressing on towards the railway junction at Stoeren, which is stated to be in Allied hands.

Battle At Roros
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 25 (UP).—It is reported at Fjellness, which is the Norwegian-Swedish frontier, that a battle is under way at Roros.

Many young Norwegian civilians who had taken refuge here are now rushing to Roros armed with weapons taken from weary Norwegian soldiers who have been forced to take refuge here.

According to a Stockholm report, Allied troops from Dombas have reached the vicinity of Roros and are occupying hills dominating the town, while the Germans are rushing up troops along the Rana railway.

Holding Out Grimly
STOCKHOLM, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—At Steinkjaer, the Allies are stated to be allowing the Germans to expend their strength on attempts to storm strong positions.

The Namsos correspondent of the "Allehanden" says that the Allied defence lines just over 10 miles north of Steinkjaer are holding out grimly against a wave of German attacks.

ANZAC DAY IN LONDON

Conotaph Ceremony & Church Service

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The landing of the Anzacs in Gallipoli was commemorated to-day by wreaths being laid on the Cenotaph and by a Church service.

Subsequently, a luncheon was held by the British Empire Service League which was presided over by Field Marshal Lord Milne.

At this luncheon there were a number of Gallipoli veterans, including Field Marshal Lord Birdwood, General Ian Hamilton and four recipients of the Victoria Cross.

Special reference was made to the gallantry of their then Turkish foes and a mention of the Turkish commander was received with cheers.

Fought Like Hell
Sir Stanley Bruce, Australian High Commissioner, quoted telegrams which were exchanged to-day between the Australian and New Zealand commanders and the Turkish army. The reading of the telegrams was received with enthusiasm.

Sir Stanley Bruce said that the Australians in the last war fought the Turks like hell and conceived for their great admiration and respect.

He pointed out that in the last war the population under 5,000,000, Australia had sent out 450,000 troops and the Dominions as a whole had sent out over 1,000,000.

Since then Australia's population had increased by 50 per cent, and the population of the remainder of the Empire had also greatly increased.

This meant a corresponding increase in military contribution which the Dominions were able to make in the present war.

Moreover, in the last war Australia contributed 600 flying officers, who brought down 300 enemy planes. But under the Empire Air Scheme for the present war the Australian contribution would be 14,000 pilots, 10,000 other members of air crews and 27,000 ground personnel.

30,000 Flying Officers
The net effect of this would be a total of 30,000 Australian flying officers as against 600 in the last war.

Similar progress had been made in Canada, which has a much greater population than Australia.

New Zealand and South Africa too had progressed and there could be no doubt that the contribution of the combined Dominions to the war effort would be even more effective than in 1914-18.

Sir Stanley said he believed that the Dominions and the outer parts of the Empire would again be one of the determining factors in achieving victory for the Allies.

Celebration In Desert
CAIRO, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The booming of artillery, rattle of rifle fire and the bursting of very lights heralded the arrival of Anzac Day in the desert, where New Zealand troops made final attacks before dawn in the manoeuvres now taking place.

The manoeuvres are based on an attack by an enemy force which had crested from the other side of the Nile.

New Zealand's young army is showing good sense of tactics.

After breakfast, the New Zealand army assembled for the biggest Anzac Day parade here. Messages of friendship exchanged between General Freyberg, Commander-in-Chief of the New Zealand troops, and General Chakmak, Chief of the Turkish General Staff, were issued in the New Zealand Army orders to-day.

Extension Of Export Credit Facilities

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, in reply to a question, said that the export credits guarantee department, on instructions from the Board of Trade, had been actively considering the situation created by war conditions.

He said that they had also considered the question of extending transfer cover, at present available to exporters.

It has now been decided, he said, to make important extensions on existing facilities.

With a few exceptions, the proportion of transfer risk guarantee would be raised from 75 per cent. to 90 per cent. and a catastrophe, such as war or an invasion, would be expressly covered.

ALLIES BUYING U.S. PLANES

WASHINGTON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—Contracts for \$200,000,000 worth of American aeroplanes and engines have been signed within the past fortnight.

This was announced by the Allied purchasing mission.

The contract includes large quantities of Bell and Curtis pursuit planes, Douglas bombers, Wells, Allison, Wright and Pratt-Whitney engines.

Queen Of Denmark Has Accident

SPECIAL TO THE "TELEGRAPH"
BERLIN, Apr. 25 (UP).—According to DNB's Copenhagen correspondent, Queen Alexandra of Denmark slipped on the Palace staircase to-day and broke a bone in her foot.

However, she has received medical attention and will soon be able to walk again.

A Look Through The "Telegraph"

50 YEARS AGO

April 26, 1890.
So keenly are the opium merchants in Bombay feeling the competition of native opium in China, that they have sent a petition to the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of India, begging him to reduce the export duty on the drug.

The population of England is estimated at 28,000,000.

25 YEARS AGO

April 26, 1915.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a communique reports that fighting in Belgium continues, under conditions favourable to the Allies. Two German attacks, debouching from Paschendale and Broodlande, were stopped by the British. The Germans violently bombarded Ypres.

We progressed along the right bank of the Yser canal by means of vigorous counter attacks.

We repulsed an attack at Notre Dame de Lorette. The battle on the Heights of the Meuse is developing.

10 YEARS AGO

April 26, 1930.
After a conference with the Hankow and Wuchang Divisional Commanders, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the President of the National Government, left this afternoon for the Hunan-Hupeh frontiers to inspect the Nationalist troops and the Nationalist defences.

Marshal Chiang is understood to have brought with him \$5,000,000 from the National Treasury to pay the Nationalist Commanders fighting on the Hupeh borders.

Recent changes and appointments of China Coast officers:— Captain J. Beck, from reserve, has gone master, Poyang; Captain J. B. Nibbet, of the Poyang, has gone master Ningpo. Captain J. Taylor, of the Ningpo, is on reserve.

Captain J. Von Winkler, of the Changsha, is on reserve. Captain J. W. Jenkins, from reserve, has gone acting master, Changsha.

Captain J. McCulloch, C. N. Co., is on home leave.

Captain Y. N. Campbell, from special duty, has gone acting master, Wanchow.

Mr. D. C. Slim, second officer, Changsha, has gone acting chief officer, Hsin Peking. Mr. J. Robinson, chief officer, Hsin Peking, has gone chief officer, Szechow.

Mr. W. A. McDonald, chief officer, C. N. Co., is on special duty.

Mr. S. L. Garrett, second officer, Wanchow, has gone second officer Yunnan.

Mr. R. W. Forster, from reserve, has gone acting chief officer, Wanchow.

5 YEARS AGO
April 26, 1935.
Germany will immediately publish a new Defence Law providing compulsory Army service, as her first reply to the League of Nations' Council's vote of condemnation. This will be looked upon as a challenge, or gesture of defiance against the League.

It is further learned that the Reichsmilitar of Defence has reported to Chancellor Hitler that he has nearly finished the draft of the law which will carry out Reichswehr's decree of March 16 providing Germany with an army of 600,000 fighting men.

It is understood that the First Class of conscripts will be called on August 1.

Elimination of all serious competition with the Nazi Party press is expected to be effected by a new law promulgated to-night.

Its most important provision prohibits the publication of newspapers by joint stock companies, public, professional co-operative or similar organisations or any non-Aryan. The result will be that newspapers can in future only be published by individuals but the Nazi Party and persons and corporations whom it specially authorises, are exempted.

Senator William E. Borah, Republican from Boise, Idaho, will seek his party's nomination for the next Presidential election and will attempt to defeat President Roosevelt's faction with a revived "Republican war party" behind him.

There was an advance of 1½d. in the sterling rate of the Hongkong dollar this morning, bringing the official quotation to 2s. 6d. Since Monday, the dollar has risen 3½d. and there are prospects of a still further advance.

To-day's rate of the dollar is the highest seen since 1924, in which year the quotation rose to 2s. 6½d. Leaving out 1924, we have to go back to 1922 to discover a rate of 2s. 6d.

Messrs. Short Brothers, well-known aeroplane contractors of Rochester, have received from Imperial Airways an order for four composite aeroplanes for experimental use, with a view to a trans-Atlantic air mail service inauguration.

The craft consists of two four-engined monoplane on a flying boat which will carry heavily loaded mail and passengers into the air where it would be released at a considerable height, thus overcoming the taking off difficulties.

They Died For Their Country

Air Ministry's New Casualty List
LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The Air Ministry casualty list published to-day contains 113 names, including an aircraft-woman who died on active service.

Among those missing is Acting Flight Lieutenant R. F. A. Harrison, who took part in the R.A.F. England-Australia formation flight in 1937.

Aircraftwoman Killed
The woman is Aircraftwoman D. E. Calder, who was killed in a motor accident in England, and was buried with military honours.

The names comprise five killed in action; five others previously reported missing, now presumed killed in action; four wounded or injured in action; 55 missing; 11 killed on active service; one missing, believed killed, on active service; six wounded or injured on active service; two of wounds or injuries; and eight died on active service.



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Made of best English Lisle 6/3 rib in plain colours, marl mixtures, shot effects and fancy designs.

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Less 10% Cash Discount

Other qualities in plain colour ribbed cotton.

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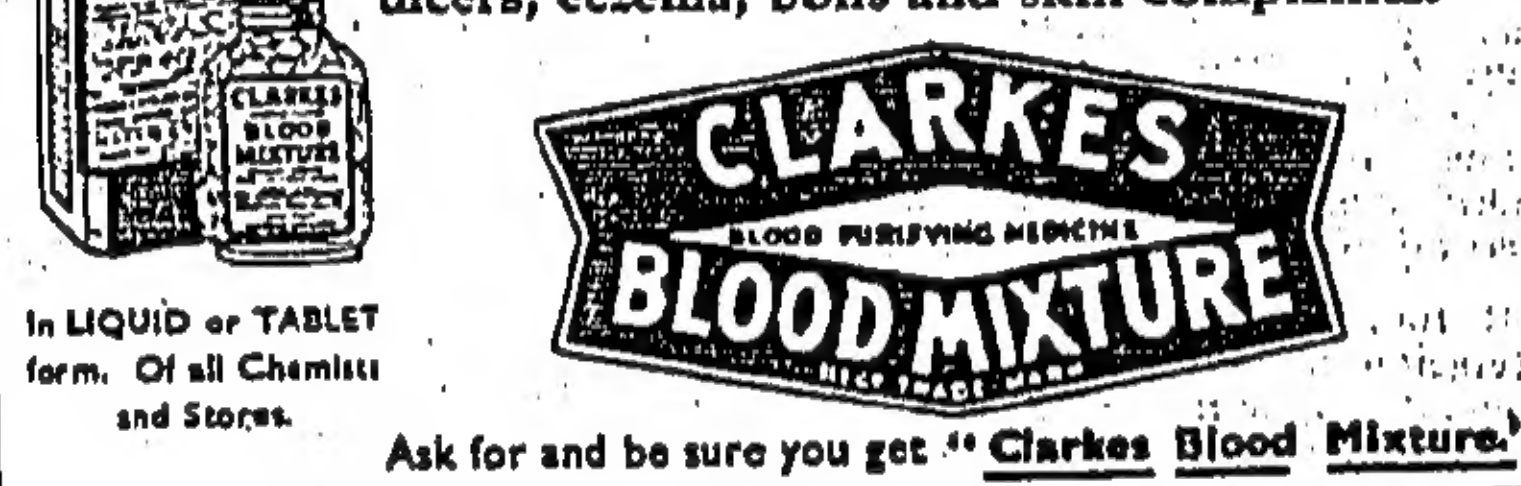
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"Captain Foster's" Racing Review

CLEMBER EASILY ANNEXES THE ST. GEORGE'S PLATE

Clever Riding By G. Treverton
One More Victory To Graduate From Novices

MARCH BROWN was in "quick march" time when the gate opened, with the result that Mr. G. Treverton, the Government House's apprentice, did not hesitate to take the full advantage of a good start.

He drove March Brown up the hill with a speed of 20 1/2 seconds for the first quarter, and the next stanza was galloped in 30 1/2 seconds. As the first half mile was covered just inside of a minute, he had by then established a good lead, and there was very little hope for anyone to catch March Brown in the home stretch, who eventually won by four lengths.

However, the success of finding "chaser" in the Talmoshan Handicap for "E" class China ponies has brought Mr. Treverton's winning mounts to a total of nine in a very short period, and he requires one more to graduate him to the "black-letter" brigade.

March Brown's win was, without any question of doubt, due to Mr. Treverton's clever riding, but the paltry dividend of \$10.10 for a win by the pony certainly astounded me, and it seemed that punters were in the know.

Successful Change Of Tactics

ADOPTING a different strategy, Mr. Needa took Franklin out to the front in the Koola Handicap for "C" class Australian ponies over a distance from the two mile post, once round and in, and the combination never looked back again to win the race on the bit.

It has always been Mr. Needa's advocacy to ride from the back, but a good few of his intended spectacular finishes have previously failed, though they were good enough to give anyone a heart attack.

But even on "three-linged" horse the northern jockey always has a big following, and those who had their money on Franklin must have been pleased with a return of \$11.70 for a win. Once again the youngster (winner) of this season was too good for all the "C" class racers.

Record Backing of 3,719 Tickets: Fastest Time Since Inception

ALTHOUGH THE ST. GEORGE'S PLATE was, as predicted, a tame affair at Happy Valley last Saturday, there were a few incidents which made local turf history.

In the first place the members of the St. George's Society had the pleasure of seeing one of their own annexing the silver trophy, and the Marber's Clobber won as he liked. This was Mr. B. W. Bradbury's second success, the first being in 1936 with the mare, Royal Scot, on joint account with Mr. G. A. Harriman, who was the jockey.

Happy Landings Pays Well In Last Event

HAPPY LANDINGS (Mr. Davis) captured the last event, the Charters Towers Handicap for "B" class Australian ponies, and the mare delighted her staunch admirers with a "pay out" of \$100.40 for a win.

The owners should pat their own back that Flying Dutchman (Mr. Needa) was not in his stride when Mr. Alec Potts hauled down the lever of the starting gate, for the Neerlandia's candidate succumbed by only a short head.

The field was cramped with 12 runners, and when Flying Dutchman entered the straight, he had to dodge quite a lot of "mines" with the result that it was in the last hundred yards that the Dutch speedy merchant had a clear run, but Happy Landings had already reached the base.

It was a fast race from the 1 1/2 mile post, the time being 59 1/2 seconds outside of the record.

COTTAGE CLUB CAVALCADE

The Cottage Club Cavalcade tomorrow afternoon will start from Mai Po. Riders are requested to gather at the Club house at 3 p.m., and transportation to the start will be provided. Riders of private ponies are requested to make their own arrangements to send their ponies to Mai Po.

It was the fastest run since the inception of this important handicap event in 1931 for China pony griffins of the current season over the champion course, and Clobber took 2:22.4/5 to cover the circuit. The time was two and three-fifths seconds slower than the present track record of 2:20.1/5 set up by Burford at the annual big meeting.

Clobber was backed to the tune of 3,719 tickets for a win, and the total is a new record for a single pony, eclipsing Far View's figure (3,168 tickets) by 551 chances for a win in the Australian Poles Champions at the Spring.

Clobber gave Mr. L. B. Chao an easy "arm-chair" ride, the jockey being the second Chinese to figure among the roll of honours.

ONLY SEVEN ENTRIES

THERE were only seven entries for the St. George's Plate, and all faced the barrier with a determination to put up a good show. It was more of a go-as-you-please than a race, for Clobber jumped to the front at the release of the tape and Mr. Bradbury's candidate was never headed again.

Carrying the maximum of 108 lbs. over 1 1/2 miles, it may be of interest to know that Clobber's intermediate quarters were 28 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, and the home stretch was covered in 20 1/2 seconds. It will be seen that the first mile was 1:53, averaging 28 1/2 seconds per quarter. If Clobber had been pressed, the Marber's candidate would have forced the Time-keepers, Mr. R. M. de Rocha, to chalk up a different set of figures.

However, the judges gave a decision of six lengths in favour of Clobber, but I think the "many lengths" would be more appropriate against the second pony, White Diamond, ridden by Mr. Ph. Three lengths behind came a good fight between Eve of Reason and Possible, the former securing the third place and Possible leaping her backers down badly. Eve of Reason was a bad fifth and then followed Hopeful Star with Victoria at the end of the trail.

PREVIOUS WINNERS

THE St. George's Plate was first run in 1931 and the following is a list of lucky owners:

1931, L. Dunbar; 1932, Samson; 1933, Mrs. T. E. Pearce; 1934, A. M. L. Soares; 1935, Dynasty; 1936, Eu Tong-sen; 1937, Eu Tong-sen; 1938, Eu Tong-sen; 1939, Eve; 1940, Eve.

It will be seen that in 1935 King's Jubilee with Mr. Frost dead-headed with Rose-Queen ridden by Mr. "Pinky" Botelho after an exciting finish. To settle the dispute instead of a run off Mr. Eu Tong-sen beat the Hon. Mr. T. E. Pearce on the spin of the nickel.

Two Thousand Guineas

Probable Starters And Jockeys

LONDON, Apr. 25 (Reuter).—The following are the probable starters and jockeys for the Two Thousand Guineas:

Through The Mist (Jones), Black Tom (Caralake), Djebel (Elliot), Saguenay (Taylor), Lighthouse II (Perryman), Bon Accord (Stephenson), Prince Tetra (Arthur Wragg), Star Dust (Harry Wragg), Turkish (Charles Smith), Tantamount (Gordon Richards), Lucullus (Beary), Romulus (Lane), Fair Test (Pal Beasley), The Druld (D. Smith), Hippicus (E. Smith), Rider (Bullock), Bladen (Nevitt), Bladaroach, El Morocco, Epilobium, Congratulations, Adina, Nuldenoco (no jockeys).

Triumph For Smiling Time

LATELY, the ranks of lady owners have not been too prominent in leading their ponies to the dismounting enclosure, but Miss Li Pochun was in high feather when her Smiling Time, with Mr. Peter Wei in the saddle unexpectedly crossed the bar first in the "Hunchbacks" Handicap over six furlongs.

There was no fluke in the success, and it looked to me that the runner had a few pounds to spare at the end.

Smiling Time paid a handsome dividend of \$46.30 for a win, but the hot favourite Portush was never in the picture, and he certainly disappointed a host of supporters, the amount of tickets on him being 1,425.

Humdrum Eve Registers Win For New Owner

AFTER RUNNING a dead heat with Lilliber for a second place in the Amoy Handicap at the big meeting coupled with a sequence of four unplaced outings, Humdrum Eve cut the ice by registering his first win this season for Mr. Li Lan-sang, beating Mrs. L. Dunbar's Bear Claw by two good lengths in 1:55 over a mile in the first section of the Mount Davis Handicap.

Considering that the field composed of old timers, it was undoubtedly a fast run for "B" class China steeds. We all know that Bear Claw was not the same bull of his prime, but the ex-champion showed that his four legs were still in running order.

It seemed that the encumbrance of the lead was the main cause of losing by two lengths, and it was no joke to give 18 lbs. to Humdrum Eve.

Another smart performance was the running of Jobber, losing by a neck to Bear Claw, because the former was recently brought up from the lower deck after a couple of wins in the second section. Jobber was considered to have no earthly chance, but Mr. Bradbury's candidate put up a grand fight and the pony paid \$10.70 for a place, which was certainly good.

Revolver Competition.—(a) Six rounds in two minutes at 20 yards; (b) six rounds in six seconds at 10 yards. Time of this competition will be between 9 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. or till the completion of firing at 200 yards.

Claybird Shooting.—Twenty-five birds, single rise at 10 yards mark (open) and 25 birds, single rise at 10 yards mark (handicap). Handicaps on range. Winner of Open not eligible for handicap.

THE RESULTS

Leading scores on Wednesday were as follows:

Aperture Sights
H'cap. 200 500 600 Tn.
C/Sgt. F. Holo Ser. 31 33 33 96
S.I. (N) A. C. Chan Ser. 31 33 33 96
S.I. (N) H. O. T'ao 3 32 33 96
S.I. (N) C. O. Chan Ser. 32 33 33 96
F/Sgt. F. Tullison Ser. 32 33 33 96
Cpl. R. Langford 2 32 33 96
F/O. J. Farmer 1 32 33 96
Cpl. V. M. Hammond 1 32 33 96
Capt. F. Sale 3 32 33 96
J. Hamer 3 32 33 96
Mtn. H. Jeffery 4 32 33 96
A.C. W. H. Golder Nil 32 33 96

Open Sights
Sgt. G. E. Treese 4 23 23 27 63A
Mr. Pang Shun 10 23 23 27 63A
Mr. L. A. Rosario 10 23 23 27 63A
A. F. Evans 7 23 23 27 63A
Cpl. A. Hughes Nil 23 23 27 63A
Cpl. K. C. Yeung Nil 23 23 27 63A
F/O. J. Farmer 1 23 23 27 63A
Sgt. H. E. Gubbay 10 24 27 63A
G. H. H. Fox 3 23 23 27 63A
F/O. J. Farmer 1 23 23 27 63A
L. D. J. N. Anderson 6 27 27 63A
Pte. G. A. Lonsay Nil 27 27 63A
(a) winner of next event; (b) winner of handicap event; (c) winner of (a) or (b) will have his handicap reduced by one point.

PONY TO WATCH IN THE FUTURE

I THOUGHT Fair Chance piloted by Mr. Proulx was going to lose the Canterbury Park Handicap for Australian ponies over a course from the two mile post, once round and in, for coming down the hill he was losing ground.

As the pack neared the distance post, Fair Chance rallied again with a fine burst of speed, and overhauled the leaders without much trouble, beating the much fancied Rowan for the first place by three lengths.

The pony requires a little watching.

"Arm-Chair" Ride On Jennifer

MR. NEEDA had very little to do, in fact an "arm-chair" ride on Jennifer in the second section of the Mount Davis Handicap for "B" class China ponies over the mile, because there was no opposition at all. He had a rough time in the last event.

Waiting Tactics

IT SEEMED definitely part of H.D.'s tactics to wear his cousin down. Throughout the first and second sets he placed his shots meticulously and alternately in the far corners, and for the first three games of the second set, the tactics paid for H.D. led 3-0, but then S.A. came to the fore again and levelled up at 3-all.

Sirdar's forehand shots in the third set showed weakness, and many of these shots were finding the net. H.D. commenced to open up somewhat, and when leading 4-3 took the next game off his cousin's service to lead 5-3. He dropped the succeeding game, however, and it was quite possible that S.A. might win the match in three straight sets. But S.A. dropped the last game—his own service.

FINAL SET

RALLIES up to this stage had been so long, that two firing players look to the court for the commencement of the fourth set. It was a ding-dong struggle until the sixth game, when H.D. was leading 3-2. Sirdar failed on his own service, and H.D. moved up to 4-2, and it appeared very probable that a fifth set would be necessary. But at 5-3, S.A. commenced his final great rally. He levelled off at 6-all and then went into a 6-5 lead.

The match was almost over in the 12th game. S.A. led 40-15 on his own service. At 15-all, H.D. placed one of the simplest of volleys into the net and then proceeded to flick the next ball out of court. A lucky netcord, however, eased the situation somewhat.

Olivera was slow and mixed frequently several good exchanges. There were no knockdowns.

Olivera was previously recognised as the National Boxing Association bantamweight champion of California and several other States—United Press.

Little Dado Beats American State Champion

OAKLAND, Apr. 24 (UP).—Little Dado of Manila, 115 lbs., gained the decision over Tony Olivera of San Francisco, 117 lbs., in a 10-round fight to-night. Seven rounds went to the winner and the other three were even.

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S.A. Rumjahn Defeats Cousin In Gruelling Singles Semi-final

(By "Tinkor")

BY THE BAREST MARGIN of a few minutes, S.A. Rumjahn beat his cousin H. D. Rumjahn, in the semi-finals of the Colony Open Tennis Singles Championship at the Hongkong Cricket Club yesterday by 6-0, 6-4, 4-6, 8-6. It was a gruelling match, especially in the second two last sets, with nothing to choose between their respective form. It is because of this that I estimate the margin of minutes, for had H. D. won the fourth set there would have been another re-play as the light was very poor.

The fact speaks for itself that Sirdar had four match points, but was only able to gain the issue on the fourth. When he was leading 6-5, he was 40-15 on his own service, but eventually lost the game. In the last game (his own service) he was again 40-15, and deuce was nearly called. At 40-30, however, H. D. wearily reached across for a volley, and misjudged the flight of the ball which struck the frame of his racket and went outside.

I don't think that ever before has Sirdar been called upon to use so much of his seemingly inexhaustible supply of energy. He ran about the court retrieving his cousin's shots in a manner that would have prostrated any other player in two sets. In fact, towards the end of the second set, he expended so much energy in his endeavours to prevent his cousin from levelling at 4-all that he was brought to a momentary stand-still. He held his side and appeared on the verge of collapse.

He was back again however, in the next two games which he won for the set at 6-4. The first set was a triumph of his consistency over H.D.'s speedier shots and slightly greater accuracy.

WAITING TACTICS

IT SEEMED definitely part of H.D.'s tactics to wear his cousin down. Throughout the first and second sets he placed his shots meticulously and alternately in the far corners, and for the first three games of the second set, the tactics paid for H.D. led 3-0, but then S.A. came to the fore again and levelled up at 3-all.

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FINAL SET

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The match was almost over in the 12th game. S.A. led 40-15 on his own service. At 15-all, H.D. placed one of the simplest of volleys into the net and then proceeded to flick the next ball out of court. A lucky netcord, however, eased the situation somewhat.

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WITHOUT HOPE ON THE ISLE
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appoints himself dicta-
tor... seizes gov-
ernor's daughter for
his bride...
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... 24 hours a day...
day after day... to
protect her from the
menace of murderous
mutineers.



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HELEN VINSON

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Directed by Walter Piers

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Big Plane Will Carry 33 Passengers

NEW AMERICAN AIR "FLYER" IS READY

THE war has enabled America to lead Britain in being the first to produce a tested "over-the-weather" air liner.

Pan-American Airways have taken delivery of the first of the Boeing "Stratoliner," which has now received its flying certificate from the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

It is built to fly constantly at between three and five miles high, and to carry 33 passengers with its four engines of 1100 h.p. each.

Britain, just before the war began, had great plans for a similar liner to fly in the smooth air that exists "over the weather."

14 Were on Order

Fourteen of them were on order for use on European and Empire routes.

Like the Boeings, the British Fairchild F.C.I.s were to have "super-charged" fuelages.

That is: The 30 passengers were to suffer no inconvenience from the reduced air pressure at these altitudes, because two superchargers, driven by two of the airplanes' four engines, were to reproduce ground air conditions.

The superchargers were to deliver 20 cubic ft. of conditioned air every minute for every passenger.

A "mock-up," or full-sized dummy, was made of the British machine, and work was starting on production of the first aircraft when war began.

To-day the "mock-up" still stands in the factory.

Work on the F.C.I.s remains suspended because war-planes come first.

THEY WILL BECOME R.N. OFFICERS



NAVAL RATINGS from the lower deck drilling at the shore station, H.M.S. King Alfred. Officers are trained at this station for all classes of vessels and, if necessary, receive specialised instruction.

They Called Him Haig Allenby—

WHEN his birth was registered his surname was Coleman, as Militiaman Coleman, he was sentenced to three months' hard labour after smashing a Bedford shopfront.

An Army officer said Haig Allenby had made himself a "general" (no pun intended) "nuisance." In other words he was nobly christened.

But He Was A Bad Soldier

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Ida Lupino
THE LIGHT THAT FAILED
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OF THE CENTURY!
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Comedy Sensation!



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MARX BROTHERS
A Night at the Opera
KITTY CARLISLE

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Norma Shearer, Fredric March, Chas. Laughton
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